The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852. No. 4573 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 2s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertn

FOR MORPETH (HUNTER RIVER.)
Calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace.

THE fast-sailing ketch CHANCE, 60 tons, R. Cox, master, will sail Monday evening positively. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 580

PRIMUS FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THIS fine schooner will sail for the above on Tuesday Evening, 13th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
WILLIAM DALTON,
883 Church-hill.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE regular trader Schooner EDIZABETH COHEN, will leave the Union Wharf for the above port on Tuesday, the 13th inst.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
HENRY COHEN,
859 Hunter-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE unrivalled clipper brigantine HANNAH, 90 tons, Ellis, master, is now nearly loaded, and will sail This Afternoon at 4 o'clock. Her accommodations for passengers are equal to any in the trade. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street.) 832

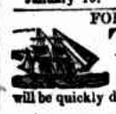
FOR MORETON BAY.
A Regular Trader.

THE fine schooner LAVINA, 90 tons, H. Wyborn, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will positively sail on Tuesday next, 13th instant (wind and weather permitting). For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply on board; or to
HENRY CLARKE,
Union Wharf.
January 9. 757

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE first-class Schooner HERCULEAN, 110 tons register, will positively sail this day—has room for a few tons cargo. For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.
January 10. 853

FOR WIDE BAY.



THE well-known clipper brigantine LIBERTY, 80 tons, Johnson, master, will be quickly despatched. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 833

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.

THE clipper Schooner ELIZABETH JANE, George Sotheran, master. Having been detained, will continue to take in cargo. For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS CROFT,
854 Commercial Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.
To sail positively on Wednesday next, for the Rich Maneroo Diggings.

THE remarkably fast-sailing brigantine ANN MARY, 80 tons, Francis, master. Shippers and passengers are reminded that there is very little room left, and that by losing this opportunity, they will miss a chance by one of the speediest vessels out of the port of Sydney. For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 831

QUEEN OF SHEBA FOR MELBOURNE.

THIS splendid Clipper Ship clears at the WATER POLICE This Day. Intending passengers are invited to call on board and inspect the spacious accommodations. For passage only, immediate application is necessary, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 736

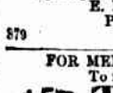
FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
For Steerage Passengers only.

THE clipper schooner FAVORITE, Thomas Stericker, commander, will positively go to sea on Monday morning.
Steerage passengers will find this a beautiful vessel, well fitted and found.
For passage only apply on board; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
878 Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig CLARA, 210 tons, Arthur Devlin, commander, will clear on Monday, and sail positively on Tuesday morning.
Passengers in the cabin and fore cabin are requested to inspect the accommodations of this splendid brig.
Steerage passengers will be supplied with fresh provisions every alternate day.
For passage only, apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
879 Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
To follow the Clara.



THE splendid new clipper Schooner MEG MERRILIES, 120 tons, R. S. Smith, commander, is now at the Flour Company's Wharf ready to receive cargo, and will be punctually despatched on Thursday, the 15th instant.
This vessel has been fitted expressly for passengers, and the accommodations are equal to any in the trade. Beds, linen, &c., &c., found on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
880 Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

CHAMPION FOR MELBOURNE.
For Passengers only.

THIS splendid A1 Brig sails positively on TUESDAY NEXT. Passengers are requested to call on board and inspect her spacious 'tween decks and fittings. Early application is necessary on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 735

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing British-built A1 Barque WILLIAM AND JAMES, 310 tons, R. Colls, Commander, has room for a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary, to Mr. T. C. BARILLAT, Sydney Flour Mills; or to
R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street.
☞ Can take a few horses if required. 840

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
To sail positively on Monday next, 12th instant.

THE splendid frigate-built ship SCOTIA, A1, 1000 tons, Thomas Strickland, commander.
The above ship presents an opportunity of transit of passengers to the VICTORIA GOLD DIGGINGS, with space and comfort such as has never before been offered to the public. Those who wish to study economy, both in time and money, should avail themselves of an early application as there are but few births disengaged.
The cabin passengers will be supplied with a table equal to any of Mr. Green's Indiamen, with every comfort and luxury that a gentleman could wish for in his own establishment. Intermediate passengers will also have a liberal table.
Steerage passengers will have a plentiful scale of good provisions, with every attention to their comfort.
Each passenger allowed to take half a ton of luggage, if required.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; or, to
299 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

THE splendid clipper packet PRINCE OF WALES, Charles Gaunt, commander, having all her cargo engaged, and now fast loading, will sail on Monday next, the 12th instant.
FOR PASSAGE only, having unsurpassed accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; spacious stern cabin for ladies or families, beds, bedding, provisions, wines, beer, and spirits, &c., found on board free of charge; immediate application is necessary on board at Moore's Wharf, (for the present, where she is loading,) or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 541

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE REGULAR TRADERS.

DIANA, 150 tons.
HIRONDELLE, 130 tons.
J. LOVETT, 200 tons,
now hourly expected, will be despatched a few days after arrival. These vessels are too well known to require further notice.
For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
313 489, George-street.

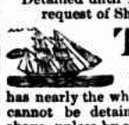
FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
A regular trader.

THE fine fast-sailing brigantine CHAMPION, 80 tons, E. M. Balday, master, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN MORRIS,
Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 829

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.
This vessel positively clears at the Customs This Day, and will go to sea to-morrow.
Shippers are requested to have all their entries passed before noon, that no detention may occur.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
865 Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.
Detained until Tuesday next, at particular request of Shippers and Passengers.



THE well-known fast-sailing brigantine HELEN, 120 tons, Cobban, master, has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, and cannot be detained beyond the day named above, unless by contrary winds. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. The best of wines and provisions; beds, bedding, &c., put on board, free of extra charge. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 282

FOR WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO,
Will meet with quick despatch.

THE fine first-class Schooner TITAN, 160 tons register, Captain Ferguson. For freight or passage apply to
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
308 Harrington-street.

FOR WELLINGTON.

THE WILLIAM ALFRED, Captain Tinley, will remain at anchor off Fort Macquarie until twelve o'clock this day (Saturday), when she will receive thirty tons freight and passengers, if application is made immediately to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
866 Queen-street.

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT,

THE CORNELIA, G. B. Mickleburg, commander.
This Clipper Barque having a homeward cargo ready for her at Wellington, New Zealand, she will positively sail on the 24th instant (full or not full). Freight and passengers will be taken at an unusual low rate. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
J. W. PARKER.
874 650, Lower George-street.

FOR TAHITI.
With immediate despatch.

THE first-class colonial-built brig RIVER CHIEF, 158 tons register, T. J. W. B. Horsley, commander. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 46

(At Botts' Wharf)
FOR AUCKLAND.

THE Brig RAVEN, 226 tons, Captain Bowden, will meet with her usual despatch.
646 WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR MADRAS.

THE splendid fast sailing A1 ship LADY NUGENT, 668 tons register, George Boggis, commander.
This vessel, having very superior poop accommodation, offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers; and will sail in a day or two.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
847 Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 British-built Barque ARABIA, 362 tons, J. J. Davis, Commander, will sail in a few days for the above port, calling at MANILA to take in cargo, should sufficient inducement offer.
For freight or passage apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
618 George-street.

BARQUE HAMLET, FOR LONDON.

FOR cabin and steerage passengers, having excellent accommodations, and has always made the passage home in 100 days.
Apply to Captain Wilson, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or
620 CAMPBELL AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
To sail first week in March.

THE well-known regular trader, first-class frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, 605 tons, O.M., J. Jones, commander.
For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
YOUNG AND CO.; or,
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
13087

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE splendid fast-sailing A1 ship WANDSWORTH, 1000 tons, George Dunlop, commander. This vessel has nearly all her cargo on board, and requiring only a limited quantity of wool to fill up, will sail immediately. Has very superior cabin accommodation, and can comfortably accommodate a few intermediate passengers, who will have a separate poop cabin. Rates of passage: Cabin, £45; intermediate, £25.
This vessel being well armed, and a smart ship, offers a desirable opportunity to shippers of gold. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
422 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

BRIGHTMAN, FOR LONDON.

THIS Vessel, having all her cargo, will sail for London on Monday next, the 12th instant, and offers an opportunity for forwarding gold, as she goes direct. Fr freght of gold or passage, apply to the Commander, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, January 6. 426

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 river-built Ship ST. VINCENT, 500 tons, John Young, Commander, has the bulk of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to the undersigned.
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.; or to
BROWN AND CO.
Sydney, January 5. 400

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known A1 ship JOHNSTONE, T. B. Harrison, commander.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the commander on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co.
816

FOR LONDON.
FOR GOLD ONLY.

THE fine A 1 clipper barque REGINA, 366 tons register, R. R. Liddle, commander.
Has now nearly completed stowing her cargo, and will sail 17th January. Gold shippers are requested to arrange as early as possible. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
849 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class regular trader AGRICOLA, 564 tons register, John Bell, commander.
Is now receiving cargo, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
846 Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

FOR WOOL AND GOLD ONLY.
LONDON DIRECT.
To sail on the 10th February,

THE BLACKWALL, having half her cargo stowed, will sail as above.
N.B.—Has room for a limited number of steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
817 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,
Shipment of Gold Dust.

THE barque JANE FRANCES, Captain Craib, will be open to receive shipments of Gold Dust until Tuesday afternoon.
HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,
Agents.
Wanted, a Chief and Second Officer. 839

FOR LONDON,
To sail on the 3rd February, *full or not full*,

THE well-known A1 teak built ship, GENERAL HEWITT, 1000 tons, John Gatenby, commander.
For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.; or to
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO. 10205

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A1 clipper brig ARAB, 190 tons register, W. Palmer, commander. Has now only room for a few bales wool; and will sail 17th instant. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
848 Lyons' Buildings, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 barque ANNE MELHUISH, 376 tons register, suitable for any voyage. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or, to
A. AND M. MOSES,
521 Bridge-street.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.
A MEETING of the Committee will take place at the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place, on Monday, the 12th day of January instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon.
PARRY LONG,
930 Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THOMAS TAYLOR, Wholesale Grocery, Wine, and Spirit Stores, two doors south of General Post Office, Reiby's Buildings; entrance down the gate-way.
George-street, January 10. 856

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Architects who have sent in designs for the erection of the proposed new Banking House for the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, will have the same returned to them on application to the Manager.
The designs of Mr. Hilly have been unanimously adopted, and the prize of twenty guineas for the second best design has been awarded to the motto "Nemo."
A. H. HUTCHINSON,
Manager.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, January 9. 858

OLYMPIC CIRCUS,
Castlereagh-street, in the rear of the Painter's Arms.
MR. J. S. NOBLE has the honour of announcing to the public of Sydney that this evening, SATURDAY, January 10th, will be the LAST but one of performing in Sydney, as he intends embarking, on Tuesday morning, by the ship Scotia, for Melbourne direct.
N.B.—Parties proceeding to Port Philip, by the Scotia, will be amused during the voyage, by Mr. Noble's band. 887

CIRCUS, CIRCUS, CIRCUS.
J. MALCOM respectfully announces that his Circus, York-street, will open every Evening with an entire change of Programme. For particulars see bills. 928

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.
A MEETING of Journeymen Shoemakers will be held at the Fortune of War, public-house, corner of Pitt-street and Brougham-place, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of examining the trade generally. All journeymen shoemakers are invited to attend.
By order of the Committee,
827 JOHN MEYERS, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE.
THE CLASSES of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY next, January 12.
TERMS.—For the three classes of the School Department, £2 per Quarter; for the two College Classes, £3 per Quarter.
REGULAR HOURS.—From 9 A.M. to 12; and from 1 P.M. to 3. The Reverend Professors, Messrs. Quaife and Goethe, insist on punctual attendance.
MATTHIAS GOETHE,
Teacher of Modern Languages and Mathematics.
Jamison-street, January 9. 885

MR. STEEL'S JUVENILE SCHOOL,
WILLIAM AND BOURKE STREETS.
THIS Seminary will be re-opened on Monday morning, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock.
Mr. Steel will be assisted by Mr. Roxburgh. Cards of terms may be had on application.
Sydney, January 9. 822

MR. BALY'S ACADEMY.
THE public are respectfully informed that the pupils of Mr. Baly, Crown-street, South Head Road, have resumed their scholastic duties. Mr. Baly has vacancies for four young gentlemen. Terms, payable quarterly in advance, but no notice required before the removal of a pupil. 836

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,
Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, second door East from Elizabeth-street.
THE duties of the Classes will be resumed on Monday, the 12th January.
TERMS.—For Boarders, 50 guineas per annum, all extras included. For Day Scholars, 12 guineas per annum. 873

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE, (HYDE PARK.)
MESDAMES MINISS and JONES beg to inform the Parents and Guardians of their pupils, that the duties of their establishment will be resumed on Monday, January 12.
WANTED, by a Young Lady, a situation as Visiting Governess. 818

MADAME FARRELLEY'S Seminary will be re-opened on Monday, the 12th instant. Private lessons in Music and Singing will be given as usual.
Park-street, January 10. 823

LADIES' SCHOOL.
MRS. and MISS COOPER beg to inform their friends and pupils that the duties of their School will recommence on Monday the 12th instant.
64, Hunter-street. 876

LADIES' SEMINARY.—Mrs. and Miss HENRY beg to acquaint the parents and guardians of their pupils that the duties of their school will be resumed on Tuesday, the 13th January.
Church-hill, opposite St. Philip's new Church. 891

LADIES' SCHOOL,
84, Elizabeth street, Hyde Park.
MRS. COUSENS begs to inform the parents of her pupils, that the duties of her School will be resumed on Monday, the 12th instant.
Private lessons for adults in music, singing, and dancing. 8 6

MR. SIGMONT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will have the honour to repeat his lecture on Scottish Music, on Wednesday evening next, the 14th instant, at the School of Arts. 931

MR. HENRY MARSH begs to inform his pupils, friends, and the inhabitants of Sydney, that he resumes his PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTIONS on MONDAY, the 12th instant.
Mr. H. MARSH receives Pupils at his residence, Turner's Terrace, Bligh-street, every Tuesday and Friday.
Bligh-street, January 2. 884

G. HAMILTON, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and the public, for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and begs to inform them that he must now discontinue that old custom of changing stale bread, he having suffered so seriously through it for some time back, as no one will purchase stale bread during Summer, it being so hard and dry, it then becomes a dead loss, which is heavy to bear these dear times.
Pound, and Plum Cakes always on hand.
27, Hunter-street. 863

VALENTINES FOR 1852 - Leap Year!
SANDS AND KENNY respectfully announce their having just opened a package of Valentines, which they feel assured will be entitled to the claim of superiority over any others ever before imported, either as regards chasteness of design or taste in execution.
Being *Leap Year* too, the selection is as extensive as beautiful.
Sydney, January 10. 860

AGENCY.—ESTABLISHED 1840.
THE Stores of the undersigned are open for the reception of—Wool, Tallow, Hides, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, and every description of Farm and Dairy Produce.
Stores and Stations supplied with every kind of Stores; and all matters at the Government Offices punctually attend to.
HENRY FERRIS,
291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
January 9. 852

REMOVAL.—Mr. Arthur M. A'Beckett, to No. 345, Black's Buildings, Castlereagh-street, North, three doors south of his former residence. 806

BERRIMA.
VICTORIA INN.
"The Mail, the Mail, the Royal Mail. Breakfast ready without fail."
For the information of passengers travelling by Mail, to and from Goulburn, &c.,
JOSEPH LEVY considers it necessary that the Passengers travelling by the Mail to and from Goulburn, should be informed that owing to the alteration in the running of the mail, he will not in future have the pleasure of their company to tea or dinner, or of handing them a cup of coffee in the morning, but hopes they will patronise his breakfast table, on which will be found ready the instant the mail arrives at his door, (between 9 and 10 daily), everything that can reasonably be expected at a country inn, and passengers will have ample time to partake of a homely and substantial meal, as the two mails up and down, meet at the Victoria Inn and change horses.
Joseph Levy cannot allow the new year to commence without returning his sincere and grateful thanks to his old customers and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last eight years, and hopes that in his endeavours to give satisfaction, he has not been unsuccessful, and that by always keeping ales, wines, and spirits of the best quality, a good table, clean beds, good forage, with moderate charges, to secure a continuance of that extensive patronage he has hitherto received.
N.B.—Parties proceeding to the Diggings supplied with forage and Provisions at a reasonable rate, at the rear of the Victoria Inn. 809

CONCERTINAS.
THE Concertina is now so well known, that it is hardly necessary to say it possesses qualities which have never hitherto been combined in a single musical instrument; it is equally adapted to the most expressive performance, and the most rapid execution, whether confined to the succession of single notes, as most other wind instruments are, or in harmony of two, three, or four parts. It is very easy to learn on account of the remarkable simplicity of its fingering, and the great facility with which its tones are produced and sustained; and as it cannot be sounded out of tune the most perfect crescendos and diminuendos may be obtained without the practice requisite on other instruments—to these advantages may be added the peculiar beauty of its tones and its extreme portability.
The Concertina is capable of performing music written for the flute, violin, or any other instrument; besides which much music has been written expressly for this instrument.
The undersigned has now on view a few of the above beautiful instruments and instruction books.
W. J. JOHNSON.
Also, a large assortment of Pianofortes. 888

AUSTRALIAN PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC REPOSITORY,
No. 5, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
MR. A. EMANUEL begs to call the attention of intending purchasers of PIANOFORTES to the very extensive selection now offered for Sale, at his establishment, decidedly the largest ever seen in New South Wales, consisting of every variety and manufacture, by the first London Houses, both new and second-hand, in price from £15 to £60. Mr. E. being a professor of the Pianoforte for twenty years (10 years in this city), will give a written guarantee if required to any Pianoforte purchased from his establishment for durability and soundness.
NEW MUSIC, received by the latest arrivals, in great variety, beautifully illustrated, by the most celebrated authors, and principal London publishers.
5000 pieces of Pianoforte Music, vocal and instrumental, consisting of Songs, Overtures, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and various pieces, by the most celebrated composers, and best London printing. Price, One Shilling each piece. Catalogues may be had and sent by post.
New and second-hand pianofortes for hire, by the month or year.
On Sale by Mr. Henry Marshall, some very superior Pianofortes, by Broadwood and Sons. H. M. being in constant receipt of Pianofortes direct from the above firm, and also from Rowed and Co., is enabled to offer them to the public cheaper than any other house in the colony.
N.B.—Pianofortes tuned, price, five shillings. Repairing done in the best possible style, and terms extremely moderate.
Musical Repository,
No. 5, Hunter-street, 824

NEW MUSIC.
Just published by the undersigned.
THE admired NEGRO MELODIES, Virginia Rosebud, Dearest Belinda, O would I were a Boy again, Nelly was a Lady, Jenny Lane, and Juliana Fibiana Constantina Brown.
Likewise the song of
Falling Leaves, as sung by Miss Flower, and highly entertaining "Letter about those odious Diggings," from a YOUNG LADY to her friend ANNA MATILDA JANE, as sung by Mr. John Howson.
GALOPS, The Sturm March and Spirit of the Ball. POLKAS, The Paulinen and Native Flower. SCHOTTISCHES, The Avondale, Fitzroy, Prince of Wales, &c. QUADRILLES, The Merry old England.
Messrs. MARSH & MOORE,
886 490½, George-street.

KIAMA.
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
THE Undersigned begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Kiama, Gerrengong, and Jamberoo, that he has taken out an Auctioneer's district license, and intends holding monthly sales of cattle, at Mr. Ritchie's, Jamberoo, the first Tuesday in every month, and at Mr. Toole's, Kiama, the first Thursday in every month.
Also begs to announce that he intends acting as Commission Agent, and solicits non-residents as well as the inhabitants to favour him with any property they may have for sale, or other agency business in the police district of Kiama, and he trusts that by his attention and punctuality to all business that he may be intrusted with, that he will give general satisfaction.
All letters to be prepaid, and directed—
THOMAS FOWLER, Auctioneer,
Kiama.
Two sixty-four acre Farms for sale.
January 1. 807

FRENCH COUTIL STAYS, with patent hooks, and newest shapes, 9s. per pair!! Horrocks's 36 in. long cloth 4d. per yard, 40 yards 36 in. fine calico for 8s. 4d. Sheetings all widths, at Manchester prices, Bone and Steel crochet needles, all sorts Berlin wool, 5d. per dozen, shaded at 6d. per doz. Floss Silk 9d. per dozen, Purse Twists, Satin wires, bonnet tips, &c.
CHARLES MOORE,
284, Pitt-street, near the Theatre. 914

IMPORTERS of CARGOES TEA and SUGAR,
Are reminded that there is room in Unwin's Argyle-street Warehouses, either
BONDED OR FREE,
for several Cargoes, and that the rate of rent is 3d. per ton per week, and the charge for stowing and delivering of sixpence per ton each way, includes the labour of weighing on delivery in all cases where the goods are carted at the expense of the importer.
FOR SPIRITS
Drays are found at the expense of the store, and the bonding charges as advertised—See 1st January, 1852.
HENRY FISHER,
Lessee of Unwin's Bonded and Free Warehouses.
January 10. 869

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE,
Next Bank of Australasia.
WEEKLY SUMMARY.—TO LET.
Janefield Estate, Lake George, (known as Dr. Wilson's) 5894 acres (exclusive of pre-emptive right)
Swamp Gardens, Botany, 5 to 100 acres.
House, Petersleigh, Newtown, 10 rooms.
House, Balmain Road, 10 rooms, 11 acres.
House, Parramatta River, 8 rooms, 50 acres.
House, Newtown, 17 rooms, 20 acres.
House, Parramatta River, 7 rooms.
House, Macquarie-street South, 7 rooms.
House, Redfern, 5 rooms, paddock, &c.
House, Gloucester-terrace, 7 rooms.
House, Woolloomooloo, 8 rooms. (Furnished.)
House, Rushcutter's View, 5 rooms.
House, Kissing Point, 8 rooms. (Furnished.)
House, Hunter-street, 9 rooms.
Public House, Paddington
Cottage, Kent-street, 6 rooms.
Cottage, Cleveland-street, 8 rooms.
Cottage, Balmain, 4 rooms.
Cottage, (Ariel), Redfern, 7 rooms.
Stable and Coach House, Bent-street,
Stores, and storeage
Offices, George-street, King-street, &c.
Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments,
Board and Lodging.
FOR SALE.
Desirable City, Suburban, and Country Properties,
Leasehold, and Freehold.
Apply to
WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE,
House and Estate Agents,
555, George-street.
Proprietors of House and Land Properties wishing to sell, may always hear of *Cash* purchasers.
Rents collected, and other agency business transacted.
Money to lend at moderate interest.

FINE ARTS.
Views of Sydney and neighbourhood.
Shippers of Gold and passengers for England by the ships now sailing, can be supplied with graphic sketches of scenes on the Turon, &c., in oil and water colours.
A few *coloured* sets of Mr. Angas' characteristic Views of the Gold Regions may be obtained.

PICTURE FRAMES.
Engravings carefully framed in maple and gold, rosewood and gold, and enriched gold frames for portraits, &c., *all in the best and newest styles.*
Oil Paintings cleaned and restored
Drawings mounted and framed
Maps, Plans, &c., strained and varnished
Accordeons and Flutinas repaired and tuned.
Pianos tuned at one day's notice.

NEW MUSIC.
JUST RECEIVED, ex Tamar,
"THE PIANISTA," or Great Exhibition Music.
The cheapest and finest in the world.—*Atlas.*
Every musical family will heartily thank us for recommending this work.—*Weekly Chronicle.*
The Pianista is beautifully brought out and always correct.—*Spectator.*
The Pianista gives monthly good standard music at a remarkably low price.—*Times.*
Scrupulously correct, and printed in a style fit for the pianoforte of any nobleman.—*Herald*
OPERATIC MUSIC.
Nos. 12, 13, and 75, contain the Opera of Norma. No. 14 and 15, Handel's Acis and Galatea. No. 21 and 27, Stabat Mater, with Latin and English words. No. 23, Semiramide. No. 26, La Gazza Ladra and La Donna del Lago. No. 33 and 95, Lucresia Borgia. No. 35 and 36, La Favorita. No. 40, Zampa. 41, L'Elisir d'Amore. 47, Anna Bolena, 57, Fra Diavolo. No. 60, Le Diable a Quatre. 67, Nino. 68, Don Giovanni. 69, Crown Diamonds. No. 70, Stradella. 71, Il Lombardi. 72, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony. No. 90, Figaro. 91, Il Barbiere. 96 and 97, Les Huguenot. 98 and 99, Lucia d'Lammermoor. 102, La Dame Blanche. 103, Masaniello. 109, Cenerentola. 110, Otello. 111, Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream. 115, Puritani. 116, Le Val d'Andorre. Nos. 117 and 118, Le Prophete. 120, Don Pasquale. 121, Le Domino Noir. 122, La Tempesta. 123, Fidelio. 124, La Juive. 130, Euryanthe. 133, Gustavus. 134, Zauberflote. 135, Le Enfant Prodigue. 136, Il Flauto Magico.
DANCE MUSIC.
Nos. 1 and 2 contain four complete sets of Quadrilles, by Musard and Tolbreque. 5 and 6, Four sets of Jullien's Quadrilles and Waltzes. 9 and 10, Four sets of Waltzes, by Strauss. No. 45, Six Royal Polkas. No. 48, Fifteen Polkas. Nos. 61 and 62, Labitsky's Elfin and other Waltzes. Nos. 63 and 64, Royal Navy Quadrilles, Welsh Quadrilles, Baden Polka, Cossack Mazourka, Seven Scotch Reels, and two Songs. No. 76, Twelve Comic American Polkas, British Army Quadrilles, and Cupid's six Mazourkas. No. 86, Swiss Quadrilles, four Alboni Polkas, and the Desir and Tyrolien Waltz. No. 87, Pestal Waltzes, Pestal Quadrilles, Pestal Polkas, and the Pestal Song. No. 89, St. Petersburgh Waltzes, Lilly Baker Quadrilles (introducing Ethiopian Melodies), Camelia Mazourka, Valentina Quadrilles, and two Waltzes. No. 100, Five Bacchus Polkas. New Elfin Waltzes, a new Duet, "I Love Thee," and seven Balmoral Strathspeys. Nos. 104 and 105, The Ballet Music in Masaniello, Masaniello Quadrilles, Masaniello and German Polkas (duets), Song, "Sister dear," and a Barcarole. No. 112, Twelve new Polkas, entitled "The Syrens." No. 114, Prophete Quadrilles and five new Polkas, entitled "The Sylphides." No. 119, Row Polka and Row Quadrilles. 127, Twelve new Crystal Palace Polkas. No. 128, The Grand Exhibition Quadrilles, Quadrilles of All Nations, and the Paxton Polka. No. 131 and 132, The three Royal Gorlitzas, Original Gorlitza, Sturm March Galop, and three new Songs.
VOCAL MUSIC.
Nos. 3, and 4, contain Eight new songs, by Miss Costello. Nos. 7 and 8, Six of Laman Blanchard's songs. No. 11, Woodman Spare that Tree, The Banks of Allan Water, and seven other songs. No. 46, Six Scotch songs. No. 51, Songs of Wandering Willie. No. 58, Six Copyright songs, by John Barnett, and two by Charles Horn. No. 65 and 66, Three sacred songs, by Charles Horn, &c. No. 77, 88, and 101, Each contain eleven of the most favourite Negro songs. No. 78, Eleven of Henry Russell's most favourite songs. No. 79, A further selection of Henry Russell's best Songs. No. 80, The principal songs in Robert le Diable (Italian, French, and English words.) No. 81, The Standard Bearer and four other songs. No. 83, The Songs (Italian and English words) in Le Figlia del Reggimento. No. 92, A new national song, Old England's the Land of the Free, Marseillaise Hymn, Mourir pour le Patrie, Le Parisienne, God Save the Queen, and Rule Britannia. No. 108, Four duets in La Figlia, and two original songs. 113, Comin' thro' the Rye, Trab Trab, and three other of Jetty Treffz's favourite songs. 136, Songs and duets in Il Flauto Magico.
MISCELLANEOUS.
No. 22, contains The Skylark Song, by John Barnett, Rule Britannia, with variations, by Beethoven, Aurora Waltzes.
No 125, Czerny's 101 Exercises (best edition extant.)
A choice variety of Piano and Vocal music, by the best composers, always on hand.
Instruction books for the piano, violin, flute, guitar, accordeon, flutina, and cornopean.
Two splendid cabinet pianos, superbly mounted, with carved and fret-work, and of unequalled quality for durability and tone.
First class instruments, lately arrived, viz.: Cornopeans, bass horns, tenor saxe trombones, valve and slide trumpets, and superior violins.
WOOLCOTT AND CLARK,
Music Warehouse, 555, George-street,
Next to Bank of Australasia.

ENGLISH FURNITURE, CABINET, AND UPHOLSTERY.
HENRY WOOLLEY begs to solicits an inspection of his Folio of Designs, as also many pieces of Furniture made by him on the premises, which will prove to the public that furniture of taste may be made here as well as in England. Some easy and elegant novelties in chairs, cabriolet couches, &c.
A SWING COT, forming Sofa and Drawers, on an improved plan, to prevent motion of vessel being felt, light, simple, and moderate in cost, to be seen set up in wareroom.
SHIP CABINS fitted up, &c.
PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS.
A large assortment of elegant French and English Paper Hangings and Decorations, for setting out rooms in panels; also, a Marble Paper, particularly well adapted for a hot climate, as it will bear washing by any servant.
COCOA MATTING AND FIBRE,
well adapted for public offices, halls, churches, &c., for deadening the sound of steps, cleanliness, durability, &c., and for mattresses.
PICTURE FRAMES.
A good assortment of Carton, Pierre, and Papier Mâché Mou

VICTORIA.

(From our Melbourne Correspondent.)

JANUARY 2.—Behold us now launched into the New Year, with serious doubts weighing upon all minds as to what that year will bring forth. The weal or woe that may result from it must depend, in a great measure, upon those we have over us, and their proceedings are not altogether such as to give us all the confidence we require to brace our energies to meet the emergency now staring us in the face. I have already told you that a general resignation by the police was anticipated, and that which was so much dreaded has now come to pass. The constabulary have resigned *en masse*, and we have now only ten ordinary policemen to do the duty of the city. You may to some extent guess the consequences, but you would never be able to imagine the full scope of the evil. The town is still thronged with successful diggers, around whom a crowd of the crime-stained importations from Van Diemen's Land hover, like those flights of birds that we have seen at sea hanging over a shoal of mullet or other small fish, pouncing upon one occasionally as an opportunity is given. Fearful scenes of violence occur in the open day. Men have been stopped and robbed in the purlieus of the city, within hail and sight of a dozen passers by. Debauchery and drunkenness are running riot through our streets, impunity removing all restraint; whilst drunkenness is so common as scarcely to bring forth a remark. But besides all this, we have diggers infuriated with drink, dashing madly on horseback through the streets, endangering the lives of all humble pedestrians. What the end of all this will be, I know not; the Government are sitting down quietly in the midst of it, fancying that they have done enough by sending Mr. Barrow over to Van Diemen's Land for a select importation of constables to guard the wealth of our town. The probation gangs and penitentiaries are to furnish forth the honest men who are to guard the golden hoards of our merchants and our tradesmen. Rather strange this, and rather an astounding piece of intelligence for our paternal relative, John Bull, since we shall thereby show him what a terrible mistake he has made, and how very honest our Government think the men that British Judges have branded as rogues.

Our good city is still full of visitors, the daily arrivals through our port almost filling up the gap that the daily departures to the diggings make in our population. The streets present a busy, bustling appearance, the shopkeepers are all hard at work, doing more business than ever I recollect seeing transacted in any town at any time. It is, in fact, more like a fair, the crowds that rush into the shops put me more in mind of what I have seen at fairs than of anything else. And yet withal the daily departures are astonishing. One gentleman who came into town from the diggings on Tuesday last, assured me that he had met at least fifteen hundred people *en route*. Carts and drays, loaded with provisions, throng the streets, and large parties of horsemen occasionally dash along towards the diggers' outlet from the city. The reports of success are astonishing, and one gentleman, whose stentorian lungs have often electrified the evening promenaders in George and Pitt streets, in sending forth his powerful, if not sweet, notes from the singing rooms in those localities, has, in the short space of about five weeks, secured a thousand pounds' worth of gold. This he showed me with a chuckle, shaking it up with manifest delight, and assuring me that he should get as much more, and then go home to Sydney. This is the way in which all your people speak of Sydney; it is no longer "home to England:" the time for that has passed away, "home to Sydney" is the cry, and all the hopes and aspirations of sojourners here, from your colony, seem centred in Port Jackson. I am almost speaking treason against the sunny clime of Victoria in saying this, but it is the truth nevertheless: old associations and connexions are not to be easily broken off, even by the brilliant temptations that this land of wealth and success so abundantly offers.

It is feared that the digging at Mount Alexander will be put a stop to more effectually in a short time than it ever could have been by the most stringent proclamation that ever governor issued. The water has already began to fail, only a few holes being now available, and they are consequently of the consistency of pea soup. The result of this is that, not only is the digging checked, but that disease has been rendered prevalant, and almost all are affected more or less by dysentery. It is somewhat strange that whilst the working of your most valuable field, the Turon, is prevented by floods, the working of ours at Mount Alexander is theratened to be stopped by drought. I wish there was some mode of making an arrangement to split the difference, but those precious clouds will do as they like.

I had intended to have given you a sketch of my Christmas dinner, with the cost of the various articles consumed, but with so many weighty matters for your consideration, I do not wish to burden you with the sorrows of an individual who laments over the departed days of plenty and cheapness.

The Legislative Council sat on Tuesday and Wednesday, but only got through some routine business, such as committals and third readings. There was some discussion on a motion by Mr. Westgarth, for a vote in aid of the support of the Jewish religious establishment. The members on both sides of the House seemed favourable to the aid being given, but as it could only be done by Bill, the motion was withdrawn, with an understanding that a Bill to amend the Church Act should be introduced next Session. The Attorney-General also brought in on Wednesday the two Bills into which he had divided his "Vagrant" Bill, one to summarily prevent unauthorized digging; and the other to prevent gambling and the use of obscene language. They are to be read a second time to-day.

I have so often told you when the Council was to be prorogued, and so often been wrong, that I am almost afraid to make another venture. However, it is now confidently rumoured that the business is to be finished to-morrow, and that either then or on Monday the House will be prorogued.

The St. Kilda races come off to-day, but I don't anticipate much sport as regards the running. No doubt the course will be crowded, but the digging has excited too much attention to allow of the horses to be in good condition for racing. The magistrates have refused to grant any extension of licenses to the race course; the same proceeding was adopted last year with great success.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. 58.

THROUGHOUT all Burke's various and abundant illustrations of the Sublime and Beautiful, I do not recollect that he speaks anywhere of the sublimity of a mob. Darkness, thunder, the raging ocean, Milton's picture of Satan, are mentioned, amongst many other subjects, as supplying us with ideas of the "sublime." Whatever, indeed, as I think the author urges, —for I have not the work by me—whatever impresses us as exhibiting or containing power, yet vague and undefined, that is the proper and natural source of those feelings within us, which we are accustomed to designate by the word sublime. In this sense then, I deeply feel that there is something essentially sublime about a mob.

And if that mob, instead of being a home-made one, enthusiastically plying Parliamentary candidates with a course of dead cats, or rotten cabbage-stalks in Covent Garden, if it be a composite and almost infinitely variegated mob of people from all parts of the earth, as evidenced by a corresponding variety of features, costume, and language, one's notion of their strange and inscrutable power is greatly enhanced. But when they collect together, and are buzzing and swarming around and amongst the wonders of the Crystal Palace, we are stirred to our depths. We are conscious of a trouble within us, difficult to analyze. There is a certain strain upon the faculties of thought and feeling at one and the same time, hard to deal with or understand. Why, when we look down from the transept gallery, along the twelve or thirteen acres of human creatures, sending up a hum of a 1000 beehive-power, why will that weeping fellow Xerxes come into our heads? It was a grave thought, that of his, that in less than a hundred years, every man of that magnificent army of a million strong, would have passed away like a tale that is told. The same melancholy fact must hold no doubt of every other million of men, but like Xerxes, we only think of it when the vast congregation of kindred animals before us, raises our minds above the dead level of every day thoughts.

Here was our review. We were by an easy effort of fancy, a sort of crystal Xerxes. Christians, Mahometans, Jews, Heathens; Whigs, Tories, Radicals, Republicans, Socialists, Chartists; Philosophers, Poets, Dramatists, Statesmen; Judges, Bishops, burly Farmers, sickly Clerks, dried Lawyers, pale Artisans; well-dressed people, and ill-dressed people; backs bent by toil, and backs straight, because they had been always toiled for; dandies and slovens, beards, whiskers, and waistcoats of every cut, from every clime; countesses and distressed needle women, and ladies from far off lands, boys and girls down to children in arms; all these and many more that I cannot remember constituted my army, and filed about me to the music of Jackson and Graham's great organ, and the exciting blasts of the apoplectic looking horn blower. Regular troops they certainly were not. Besides the fact that they were violently and variously out of uniform, nobody commanded, nobody obeyed, and they seemed to march in every direction at once. The fact was, our campaign was against the great enemy of the human race, Ignorance, and as he lay in every direction, it seemed reasonable that we should bear down upon him in every direction too.

And what was this place, where we were assembled, but the "Colossal Globe," (not Wyld's) spread out, as it were flat, to save us the inconvenience of seeing round corners. Could we not grasp every thing at a glance, "from Indus to the Pole?" Could we not see the operations of every body, everywhere? Sowers and reapers, spinners, and workers of every kind, in fields, or in mines, at sea or on shore, with the hand or with the head, in factories, shops, offices, dock-yards, and editorial desks; on rivers and railroads, by steam and sail; in waggons and carriages, on horse-back, elephant-back, camel back, and on foot; in short, everything and everybody, at a glance, inclusive of the distressed weavers going to rest at one side of the globe, as the Australian shepherds are turning out with their sheep at the other, whilst Bathurst is pouring forth with cradles on pummels, and picks in hand, to reap the new gold field, intoxicating all London with the picture.

Wonderful! Wonderful troops, wonderful war. Can the enemy long withstand such a "Holy Alliance" as this? Well, longer perhaps than we think. At any rate, I do not yet feel by any means comfortable in my mind. Shall I out with it? Well then, I have a prejudice,—so have you reader, of some kind,—I have a prejudice in favour of tall people, of well dressed people, and people who express themselves with facility. Yet all these wonderful achievements might be produced, and probably many of them were produced by persons who possess none of the above superficial and attractive qualifications. Of one thing, I am uncomfortably certain, viz:—that these scented dandies, who lounge by everything, looking down dangerously benign into foolish women's faces, did not produce any of the wonders by which we are surrounded. Yet how large a portion of our regards, we are in the habit of bestowing on the husks, rather than on the cores of men. A little, stumpy, slouching, loose jointed, pursy man, about five-and-fifty years old, arrayed in light coloured tweeds, and in bunyong looking shoes and white cotton stockings, passes by. Who is he? I should have said he was a seedsman; but no: many salutes, and admiring murmurs point him out as Admiral Napier. Why Napoleon himself, and Philopœmen, if they could be reanimated and brought bodily in this crowd, would excite less attention or respect than Mr. Hales the seven foot and a half licensed victualler, who was sent for the other day by the Queen, that he might amuse the Royal Family with his accidental length.

Is it a vice then, or a defect in man, that he begins by respecting a six foot man dressed in one of Stultz's coats, and that he at first regards a very little man with feelings too nearly allied to contempt to be at all justifiable? It is neither a vice nor a defect. For it is natural to us, God has made us so, and God has made nothing ill. There are proofs of design even here. Reason is given to us as a court of appeal from the judgments of first impressions. We are told every day of our lives, by the greatest events of the world, that those who appear at first to our purblind sense, to be very inadequate instruments for the improvement of our state, are nevertheless chosen for that purpose, and are therefore the best. Such teaching and discipline of our nature makes us pause, re-consider, and altogether distrust the outsides and professions of men. Richard Arkwright was a barber, James Watt a mechanic, not courtly men at all, but their genius has altered the face of the world, and improved the social condition of man in every part of the globe. We shall never more despise a barber for his humble pursuit, amidst beards and lather, for no one can say that his busy brain is not germinating with "spinning jennys." Such considerations make us regard this great mob army of ours with peculiar awe. We are glad to keep our seat, our throne—and look down at this deep and inscrutable thing, these acres upon acres of brains, with all their deep-hidden and undiscoverable passions, talents, and affections; even, as when a child we loved to look down into the mysterious sea, and people its depths our own way.

Nevertheless, it seems plain to us, that even in these enlightened times, clothes and office constitute a stronger title to a statue than do men and merit. Can we not see even from this our throne, in this our palace, statues of Eldon, Follett, Lord Bute, the Master of Eton, and other dry candidates for immortality? But where are we to find statues of Macauley, Haliam, Wordsworth, Byron, Dickens, Bulwer, or George Stephenson, any one of whom has made more impression on the human state than all the above statued men put together. But have not peerages, and other temporal honours gone just as perversely? and must not the great son of the cotton spinner, Peel, have thought so, and practically despised the farce, by prohibiting it in his own family?

Clash! clang, ding, dong, was the answer to our question, from all the bells of the Great Exhibition. The hour for closing (6 P.M.) has struck; all rush away from the fearful din, and in two minutes I am not only effectually dethroned, but turned out, and compelled to dodge for very life, amongst a furious flock of omnibusses and cabs, bound for all parts of the world—of London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have received Adelaide papers to the 19th ultimo, being eight days later than our previous files.

The search for gold continued to be pursued with great avidity; and to encourage and incite the prospecting parties, Sir Henry Young, at the request of the Legislative Council, had issued the following proclamation on the 18th ultimo:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that, to any person or persons who shall first discover a profitable Gold Field, and make known and describe to the Colonial Government the site and limits of the tract of land comprised in his or their discovery, there shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Pounds, provided the moneys received for licenses issued for working the said tract of land be equal to that amount; and provided always, that there shall have been proved, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that there has been bonâ fide raised and produced from the said tract or field, within two months of the date of the issue of the said licenses, an amount of Gold equal in value to not less than Ten Thousand Pounds."

Mr. G. A. Anstey had been appointed a non-elective member of Council, in the place of Major Campbell, who was appointed Special Magistrate at Koorings and Clare. Sir Henry Young's Private Secretary was gazetted as Clerk of the Executive Council.

The second reading of the Educational Bill had passed the Council without a dissentient voice, and had made great progress in Committee. It appears to have given much satisfaction to all sections of religionists.

Captain Sturt's Pension Bill had passed through all its stages with the cordial and unanimous concurrence of the Council. The pension was fixed at £650 per annum.

A series of resolutions deprecating the recurrence of transportation in any shape whatever to any part of the Australian colonies was moved by Mr. Hale, and carried unanimously.

The conduct of the elective members of Council whose adverse votes caused the Government to withdraw the Loan Bill, having been disapproved of by their constituents, a public meeting was held on the 15th, at the Victoria Theatre, Adelaide, to take the subject into consideration. The Sheriff presided, and upwards of 1500 people were present. The following resolutions were carried by acclamation:—

"That this meeting deeply regrets the necessity which has induced His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to withdraw the Loan Bill lately introduced into the Legislative Council.

"That this meeting highly disapproves of the conduct of those members of the Legislative Council who voted against the Loan Bill.

"That in consequence of a majority of elective members having voted against the Loan Bill, this meeting is of opinion that they cannot longer have confidence in the members of the Legislative Council as a body."

A petition to the Lieutenant-Governor was adopted, which, having set forth the unqualified approval of the Loan Bill which his Excellency had presented to the Council, but which he had been indued to withdraw by reason of the opposition of the elective members, concluded with the following prayer:—"Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully and earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased forthwith to dissolve the present Legislative Assembly, and extend to the electors an immediate opportunity of sending to Council men who will more truly represent and guard their wants and interests."

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. G. M. Stephen, the barrister, assured the meeting that two extensive gold fields had been discovered in the province.

IMMIGRATION REMITTANCES.

(From a Supplement to the Government Gazette.)

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, January 7, 1852.—His Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication of the following revised regulations, adopted in pursuance of instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, for facilitating the remittance of any sums of money which persons settled in the colony may desire to send to their relatives or friends, or others in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of enabling them to emigrate to this colony:—

1. In the country districts the Clerks of Petty Sessions throughout the colony will receive, on every Public Court day during the sitting of the Court, but at no other time or place, any sums which residents in the district may desire to remit to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for the purpose of being applied to the provision of steerage passages to this colony for their friends or relatives or others. In Sydney such sums will be received at the Treasury, where they can be paid in at any time during the usual office hours.

2. The Clerks of Petty Sessions on receiving any sums under this notice, will enter in the printed form annexed (Schedule A) the name and address of the depositor, the name, age, calling, and residence of the person or persons in the United Kingdom for whose benefit the money is to be applied, and the names and residences of such persons of note as the depositors may refer to for the purpose of answering any enquiries which the Land and Emigration Commissioners may have to make; and will write at the foot of the same, receipts for the amounts paid into their hands. These forms will, in each case be filled up in triplicate, and the three copies having been certified by one or more of the magistrates present, one of them will be handed to the depositor, another will be forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, with the list mentioned in the following clause, and the third will be retained as a record in the office of the Clerk of Petty Sessions.

3. The Clerks of Petty Sessions will be required to forward to the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney, on the 1st and 16th days of every month, all sums received by them under this notice during the preceding half-month, with a list of the names and addresses of the persons by whom the payments were made, and of those in the United Kingdom for whose benefit the money is to be applied. The amounts thus forwarded will be then paid into the military chest of this colony, and a certificate furnished to the depositors, to be transmitted to their friends or agents.

4. The sums paid into the military chest will be placed, by order of the Lords of the Treasury, at the credit of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, who will apply the money in providing passages to the colony for the parties named in the certificates referred to in the last paragraph, which must be produced to the Commissioners in London, within twelve months from their date.

5. In cases in which it may be expected that the parties intended to emigrate, may be enabled themselves to raise from their own resources, or by the assistance of others, a portion of their passage money, their friends in the colony may not consider it necessary to remit a sufficient sum to pay the whole cost of the passage. In all such instances it must be understood that the Commissioners will only undertake to apply to the best advantage, for the benefit of the parties, such sums as may be furnished to them, either by remittances from the colony, or by contributions to the mother country, and not to provide passages in cases where the money placed in their hands is insufficient for the purpose.

6. In any case in which the amount remitted may exceed that required for the payment of the intending emigrant's passage, the balance will either be paid to the emigrant or returned to the person who made the remittance, according to the directions which may be made by the latter, but in order to prevent this arrangement being used for the purpose of making remittances unconnected with emigration, it is necessary to state that the Commissioners will not undertake to make payments of money in England, to any persons but those for whom they have provided passages to this colony.

7. For the information of persons who may desire to make remittances under this regulation, it is hereby notified, that the cost of steerage passages to this colony, under the Commissioners' contracts, will not be likely to exceed twelve pounds for persons above the age of fourteen years. For persons under the age of fourteen years half price only is charged. The cost of outfit for the voyage, besides the expense of reaching the port of embarkation is estimated as follows:—

For a single man ....about	£4 10 0
For a single woman	5 0 0
For a married couple	9 0 0

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size. Generally speaking, three children under 7, or two between that age and 14, may be clothed for about £5; but a well grown girl or boy of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

8. His Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has further directed it to be notified, that residents in this country may secure a preference for such of their own relatives or friends as may be of the following description and otherwise qualified under the Commissioner's general regulations for free passages, by contributing and remitting, in the manner also provided for, the undermentioned sums, viz.:—Agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, miners, and their families, and female domestic and farm servants—

For each person—		
Between 1 and 14 years of age	.....	£2
" 14 and 40 "	.....	4
" 40 and 50 "	.....	6
Above 50 "	.....	12

A preference may in like manner be secured for other persons of the labouring classes, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, sawyers, wheelwrights, and gardeners, and their wives, also females of the working class, not being domestic or farm servants, on payment of the following sums:—

For each person—		
Between 1 and 14 years of age	.....	£4
" 14 and 40 "	.....	8
" 40 and 50 "	.....	8
Above 50 "	.....	12

The remainder of the cost of the passage will be defrayed by the Government, but the expenses of reaching the port of embarkation must be paid by the emigrant.

The subjoined notice (Schedule B) will show the descriptions of persons who are eligible for passages under the Commissioners' regulations and who will be entitled to the benefit of the rule laid down in the above clause.

9. These regulations will take effect from the present date, and the Government notices of the 22nd December, 1848, 20th March, 1850, and 10th of October, 1851, headed "Emigration Remittances" are hereby cancelled, excepting with reference to applications already made under them.

SCHEDULE A.

No. District of

Emigration Remittance.

Description of the Person or Persons for whose benefit the Remittance is made				
Christian name and surname at full length.	Age	Trade or Calling.	Whereliving in Great Britain or Ireland.	Names and Address of some person of note to whom reference can be made respecting the intending Emigrants.

Received this day of , 18 , from of in this district, in the presence of A. B. and C. D., Justices in Petty Sessions, assembled, [or of A. B., acting singly, as the case may be] the sum of pounds (£) to be remitted to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for the purpose of being applied in the provision of passages to this colony for the above described persons.

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Certified to be correct,

J.P.

J.P.

SCHEDULE B.

Extract of Regulations for the Selection of Emigrants, and Conditions on which Passages are granted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF EMIGRANTS.

1. The emigrants must be of those callings which, from time to time, are most in demand in the colony. They must be sober, industrious, and of general good moral character:—of all of which decisive certificates will be required. They must also be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects; and the adults must, in all respects, be capable of labour, and going out to work for wages. The candidates most acceptable are young married couples without children.

2. The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 18 will in no case be allowed.

3. Single women cannot be taken without their parents, unless they go under the immediate care of some near relatives.

4. Single men cannot be taken except in a number not exceeding that of the single women by the same ship.

5. Persons who intend to buy land, or to invest capital in trade;—or who are in the habitual receipt of parish relief;—or who have not been vaccinated, or had the small pox;—or whose families comprise more than three children under ten years of age, cannot be accepted.*

APPLICATION AND APPROVAL.

6. Applications must be made to the Commissioners in the form annexed. The filling up of the form, however, confers no claim to a passage, and implies no pledge that the candidates, though apparently within the regulations will be accepted.

7. If approved of, the applicants will receive a printed "approval circular," calling for the contribution required by article 8, and pointing out how it is to be paid. After it is paid they will, as soon as practicable, receive an embarkation order, which is not transferrable, naming the ship in which they are to embark, and the time and place of joining her. They must not leave their homes before the receipt of this order.

CAUTIONS TO APPLICANTS.

9. No preparations must, on any account, be made by the applicants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until they receive the "approval circular." Applicants who fail to attend to this warning, will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners.

10. The selecting agents of the Board have no authority to promise passages in any case nor to receive money. If therefore applicants wish to make their payments through the agents, instead of in the manner pointed out in the "approval circular," they must understand that they do so at their own risk, and that the Commissioners will be in no way responsible.

11. Should any signatures attached to an applicant's paper prove to be not genuine, or should any false representations be made in the papers, not only will the application be rejected, but the offenders will be liable under the Passenger's Act, Acts 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 38, to a penalty not exceeding £50.

* The persons eligible for assisted passages are classed by the Commissioners as follows—the rates of assistance being largest for classes 1 and 2:—

I. Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, miners, and their wives; also female domestic and farm servants.

II. Single men between 18 and 36 years and upwards, of any of the above callings, and whether part of a family or not.

III. Country mechanics, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, sawyers, wheelwrights, and gardeners, and their wives, also females of the working class, not being domestic or farm servants.

IV. Children under 18.

12. Should any applicants be found on personal examination at the depôt, or on board, to have made any misstatement in their papers, or to have any infectious disorder, or otherwise not to be in a fit state of health to embark, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, or to have left any of their young children behind, or to have brought with them more children than are mentioned in their application form, or expressly sanctioned by the Commissioners, or to have attempted any deception whatever, or evasion of these rules, they will be refused admission on board the ship, or if embarked, will be landed, without having any claim on the Commissioners.

13. If applicants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, without having previously given to the Commissioners timely notice, and a satisfactory reason, —or if they fail to proceed in the ship,—or are rejected for any of the reasons specified in the preceding article, they will forfeit their contributions, and will have no claim to a passage at any future time.

OUTFIT, &c.

14. The Commissioners supply provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils at their depôt and on board the ship. Also new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles will be given after arrival in the colony to the emigrants who have behaved well on the voyage.

15. The emigrants must bring their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners; and they will not be allowed to embark unless they have a sufficient stock for the voyage, not less, for each person, than—

For Males.	For Females.
Six shirts	Six shifts
Six pair stockings	Two flannel petticoats
Two ditto shoes	Six pair stockings
Two complete suits of exterior clothing	Two ditto shoes
	Two gowns.

With sheets, towels, and soap. But the larger the stock of clothing the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months, and as the emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both; 2 or 3 serge shirts for men, and flannel for women and children, are strongly recommended.

16. The emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trade that are not bulky. But the whole quantity of baggage for each adult must not measure more than twenty cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more boxes; but no box must exceed in size ten cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if it can be taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken.

17. On arrival in the colony the emigrants will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages; but if they quit the colony within four years after landing, they must repay to the colonial Government a proportionate part of their passage-money, at the rate of £3 per adult, for each year wanting to complete four years' residence.

18. All applications should be addressed, post-paid, to S. Walcott, Esquire, No. 9, Park-street, Westminster.

By order of the Board,

STEPHEN WALCOTT, Secretary.

METEOROLOGY.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.)

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 9 A.M.	BAROMETER. 2 P.M.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8 A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8 A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	WET.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN FALLEN.	WIND.
Tuesday, 30	☾ 11·20 P.M.	29·600	29·511	29·322	71	73	70	68	76	69	69	76	65	0·36	N.E., N.E. by N., N. by E., N., S.
Wednesday, 31	8	29·461	29·471	29·477	70	70	70	72	74	65	68	74	63	....	S.E., N.E., and calms.
Thursday, 1	9	29·642	29·600	29·644	72	74	73	74	78	70	70	79	68	....	Calms, and S.E.
Friday, 2	10	29 704	29·700	29·687	72	73	73	70	77	70	72	78	67	....	W., N.E. by N., N.N.E., N. by E.
Saturday, 3	11	29·633	29·524	29·504	75	76	79	76	80	69	74	91	65	0·04	N.W., W. by N., W., S.W., S.
Sunday, 4	12	29·700	29·713	29·752	71	78	69	69	86	68	64	70	65	....	S.W., S.E., S.E. by S.
Monday, 5	13	29·833	29·781	29·744	70	71	70	69	79	71	68	79	67	....	S.W., E., N.E. by E., N.E.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 30.—North-easterly breezes set in early, and blew strong all forenoon and middle part, and kept increasing P.M. Clear fore part. After 3, thunder clouds came up threateningly from south-west and west. Four to five o'clock, some heavy showers with thunder and lightning; again at 5·45 a most severe storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, passed over to eastward; subsequently blew hard from north. Latter part night, came on to blow hard from south.

Wednesday, 31.—Light south-east breezes fore and middle parts; P.M., fresh north-east. Sky overcast early, but soon got clear, and continued beautifully bright all day. Night, calm and moon shining in a cloudless sky.

Thursday, January 1.—Calms, and clear lovely weather early part; light south-easterly breezes through the day, sun shone throughout with great power, sky continuing cloudless almost all day. Night, calm; cirro-stratus, and moon bright.

Friday, 2.—Morning, calm and hot sunny atmosphere; north-easterly breezes sprang up A.M., and came on to blow very fresh latter part of the day, and coarse and gusty after sunset; hazy and banks of clouds through the western sky toward night.

Saturday, 3.—Bright sunny morning, light airs from north-west. During the forenoon wind got more westerly, and grew very strong and hot, and being accompanied also by a scorching sun, the weather was particularly oppressive through the middle part of the day, and continued increasingly so latter part; and the hot wind prevailed till about 8·30 P.M., at which time thermometer stood at 80; southerly wind then set in to blow hard; thunder storms from north-west, with rain.

Sunday, 4.—Clear and very agreeable weather throughout; light or moderate wind from south-east and by south. Night, beautifully clear, light south-east airs fore part.

Monday, 5.—Morning, light west-south-westerly airs; middle and latter part, north-easterly breezes, which freshened a little P.M. Clear very delightful weather all day. Night, calms, and sky covered by cirrous clouds.

CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(LEASES BY AUCTION.)

LEASES of the hereunder described portions of land which have been applied for under the 28th section of the regulations of the 29th March, 1848, will be put up to auction at Eleven o'clock, of Wednesday, the 21st day of January, at the places respectively mentioned, and upon the conditions set forth in the regulations in question. Further information respecting the lands can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions, from the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, and at the Police Offices of the Districts. The upset price of each lot is 10s. per section of 640 acres, for the year commencing 1st January, 1852.

At the Police Office, Bathurst.

ROXBURGH.—1. 640 acres, near the head of the Turon River. 2, 3. 1240 acres each, near Bruinbeen, portions 1 and 2. 4, 5. 640 acres each, near Millah Murrah, portions 3 and 4. 6. 880 acres, same place, portion 5. 7. 1400 acres, same place, portion 6. 8. 800 acres, same place, portion 7. 9. 640 acres, near Bruinbeen, portion 1. 10. 700 acres, same place, portion 2. 11. 720 acres, same place, portion 3. 12. 1240 acres, same place, portion 4. 13. 640 acres, same place, portion 5. 14, 15. 640 acres each, near the head of the Turon River, portions 1 and 2.

WESTMORLAND.—16. 640 acres, parish of Crete, on Brisbane Valley Creek, portion 1. 17. 940 acres, parish of Crete, near Essington Park, portion 2.

At the Police Office, Berrima.

CAMDEN.—1. 1230 acres, near Nandialla, portion 1. 2. 1130 acres, same place, portion 2. 3. 810 acres, same place, portion 3. 4. 1120 acres, on the Wollondilly River, portion 4. 5. 920 acres, same place, portion 5. 6. 1260 acres, same place, portion 6. 7—12. 640 acres each, near Nandialla, portions 7—12. 13—16. 640 acres each, near the Wingecarrabee River, portions 13—16. 17, 18. 640 acres each, near Nandialla, portions 17 and 18.

At the Police Office, Braidwood.

ST. VINCENT.—1—3. 640 acres each, near Narriga, portions 1—3. 4. 1240 acres, same place. 5—8. 640 acres each, near Marlow, portions 1—4. 9. 740 acres, at Tiangara. 10. 640 acres, near Narriga.

At the Police Office, Camden.

CAMDEN.—1. 820 acres, at Burragorang, portion 1. 2. 830 acres, same place, portion 2.

At the Police Office, Carcoar.

KING.—1. 680 acres, Hovell's Creek. 9—12. 640 acres each, near Hovell's Creek, portions 1—4. 13. 640 acres, at Gunning Flat, portion 5. 16. 1100 acres, on the Boorowa River. 17. 1260 acres, at Gunning Flat, portion 1. 18. 1230 acres, same place, portion 2. 25, 26. 640 acres each, Boorowa River. 27. 880 acres, on the Boorowa River, portion 3. 28—30. 640 acres each, near Gunnary, portions 1—3.

BATHURST.—2. 920 acres, near Rocky Bridge Creek, portion 1. 3, 4. 640 acres each, same place, portions 2 and 3. 22. 640 acres, same place. 23, 24. 640 acres each, parish of Neville, portions 1 and 2.

GEORGIANA.—5, 6. 640 acres each, near Kangaroo Creek, portions 1 and 2. 7, 8. 640 acres each, near Dunn's Plains, portions 1 and 2. 14. 1270 acres, on the Abercrombie River, portion 1. 15. 640 acres, near the Abercrombie, portion 2. 19. 720 acres, on the Abercrombie River, portion 1. 20. 1220 acres, same place, portion 2. 21. 640 acres, near the head of Thomson's Creek.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

ARGYLE.—1. 1100 acres, on the Shoalhaven River, portion 1. 2. 1000 acres, same place, portion 2.

At the Police Office, Hartley.

WESTMORLAND.—1. 1200 acres, parish of Mozart. 2, 3. 640 acres each, parish of Antonio, portions 1 and 2.

COOK.—4. 680 acres, near Rydal. 5. 640 acres, near Mount Victoria. 6, 7. 640 acres each, parish of Lidadale, portions 1 and 2. 8. 820 acres, near Rydal, portion 1. 9. 660 acres, parish of Lidsdale, near Rydal, portion 2.

GEORGIANA.—10. 640 acres, near Buckburridgee. 11. 640 acres, near Werong, branch of the Abercrombie River.

At the Police Office, M'Leay River.

DUDLEY.—1. 5120 acres, at the Bellinger River.

At the Police Office, Mudgee.

WELLINGTON.—1. 720 acres, on the Cudgegong River, portion 1. 2. 640 acres, same place, portion 2. 3—8. 640 acres each, near Tunnabutta, portions 3—8. 9. 1220 acres, at Tunnabutta.

PHILLIP.—10—13. 640 acres each, near Cooyal, portions 1—4.

At the Police Office, Murrurundi.

DURHAM.—1. 1100 acres, parish of Namaran. 2—7. 240 acres each, parish of Moonam, portion 1—6. 20. 640 acres, parish of Namaran, at the head of the Hunter, portion 11. 21. 640 acres, same place, portion 12. 22. 800 acres, same place, portion 13. 23—26. 640 acres each, parish of Omedale, portions 14—17. 31. 800 acres, parish of Namaran, at the head of the Hunter, portion 5. 32. 900 acres, same place, portion 6. 33. 640 acres, same place, portion 7. 34. 1100 acres, same place, portion 8. 35—41. 640 acres each, same place, portions 9—14. 42, 43. 640 acres each, parish of Bronte, at the head of the Hunter.

BRISBANE.—8, 9. 640 acres, near Namaran, portions 1 and 2. 10. 700 acres, on Page Creek, portion 1. 11. 1160 acres, same place, portion 2. 12. 760 acres, same place, portion 3. 13. 660 acres, same place, portion 4. 14. 1100 acres, same place, portion 5. 15. 840 acres, same place, portion 6. 16. 770 acres, at the head of the Hunter, portion 7. 17. 880 acres, same place, portion 8. 18. 1040 acres, same place, portion 9. 19. 1080 acres, same place, portion 10. 27. 820 acres, same place, portion 1. 28. 640 acres, same place, portion 2. 29. 1020 acres, same place, portion 3. 30. 1120 acres, same place, portion 4. 44. 660 acres, near Murrurundi, portion 1. 45. 640 acres, same place, portion 2. 46. 660 acres, same place, portion 3. 47. 820 acres, same place, portion 4. 48, 49. 640 acres each, same place, portions 5 and 6.

At the Police Office, Port Macquarie.

MACQUARIE.—1. 1050 acres, near the Brothers, portion 1. 2. 640 acres, same place, portion 2. 3. 650 acres, same place, portion 3. 4. 1240 acres, near the Manning River, portion 1. 5, 6. 640 acres each, same place, portions 2 and 3. 7, 8. 640 acres each, near the Lansdowne River, portions 1 and 2. 9. 840 acres, on Maria River.

At the Police Office, Queanbeyan.

MURRAY.—1—6. 640 acres each, near Lake George. 7. 1120 acres, at Lake George, portion 1. 8. 1130 acres, same place, portion 2. 9, 10. 640 acres each, near Lake George, portions 1 and 2. 11. 740 acres, on Lake George, portion 3. 12—14. 640 acres each, near Lake George, portions 4—6. 15. 1260 acres, on Lake George, portion 7. 16. 640 acres, near Lake George, portion 8. 17—22. 640 acres each, near the Queanbeyan River, portions 1—6.

At the Police Office, Singleton.

HUNTER.—1, 2. 640 acres each, near Howe's Valley, portions 1 and 2.

At the Police Office, Stroud.

GLOUCESTER.—1. 1070 acres, on the Upper Manning River, portion 1. 2. 850 acres, same place, portion 2. 3. 720 acres, same place, portion 3. 4. 640 acres, same place, portion 4. 5. 1230 acres, same place, portion 5. 6. 1160 acres, same place, portion 6. 7. 1100 acres, same place, portion 7. 8. 900 acres, same place, portion 8. 9. 700 acres, on the Barnard River, portion 1. 10. 1260 acres, same place, portion 2. 11. 900 acres, same place, portion 3. 12, 13. 640 acres each, near the Manning River, portions

ENGLISH NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN ORES IN THE EXHIBITION.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

THE Australian continent is rich in specimens. Though we have no sample of the recently discovered gold, we have splendid samples of copper ore from the Burra Burra mines, the richest now known in the world. The proportion of copper seems to run from 30 to 70 per cent. in these ores, whereas in the Cornish ores the proportion is only from 7 to 8 per cent. on the average. This mine has raised about 56,000 tons of ore during the last four years, being as much in quantity as any one of our first-rate mines in Cornwall, and in quality fully seven times as rich. During five years' working the produce of the mine has realised about 60 times the amount of the capital originally invested to set it to work. The vast distance of this mine from any smelting establishment has rendered it less profitable than it is likely to be in future years, when the smelting-houses recently erected near the spot shall have come into full operation, for which purpose the proximity of coal is essential: we do not observe any specimens of this fuel from the same colony. The nearest locality exhibiting coal is the colony of Port Phillip, which is distant some hundred miles from Burra-Burra, and, until a strong and cheap fuel can be brought into complete use at the smelting-houses, the manufacture of the copper will most likely remain with the copper houses of South Wales. The specimens of blue carbonate of copper in this division are especially worthy of notice. South Australia exhibits a display of opals unequalled in any other section. The varieties are upwards of 40 in number. This precious stone is of the family of quartz rocks, but when pure it will often exhibit a bright variety of colours, and is then so much valued that in small bulk it has been sold at the same price with diamonds of equal size.

A fine sample of beryl, lying in quartz, is exhibited, and some tolerably good marbles, chalcedony, and hone stone. Jade is here to be seen - a tough stone, of which savage tribes form their edge tools and war axes. We would draw attention to the samples of granite with beryl, and gneiss with beryl, each of which exhibits, in marked and distinct characters, the component parts of the parent rock.

Western Australia exhibits coal from Swan River, porcelain clay, garnets, crayons, some very fine ore, and some copper ore.

We hail these as favourable indications for the future; they evince the elements from which industry will raise wealth, when the spread of population shall have cleared away the difficulties of pioneering in a new settlement.

Van Diemen's Land exhibits to advantage, under the guidance of her active Governor, Sir W. Denison. The Douglass river coal is a useful sample, and there is also some lignite; these coals are represented as traceable over a large area of country on the east coast of this island, and, if they can be easily worked, will no doubt prove a most valuable property at some not very distant day. Some fine calcareous grit stone is sent, and is described as in common use locally for filters. Plumbago, of fine quality, appears from Norfolk Plains, and is said to be a recent and accidental discovery. Granite, porphyry, and limestone, are sent as samples of the useful rocks; the limestone from the river Mersey appears particularly strong in quality. Iron ores, both magnetic and clay ironstone, alternating with coal, are samples of excellent promise. Manganese ore and galena or leads also appear, and the specimens of topaz, ochres, and chalks, are worthy of attention. Numerous specimens are exhibited of aqua marina or beryl in pebbles, and a sample of greenstone with impressions of ferns rarely to be met with. We here come to the end of mineral contributions from the British colonies, and in passing onwards, as the series of the catalogues directs us, towards the American department, we may stop to examine in the central or main avenue east, a magnificent crystal of quartz, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The height of this specimen is about two feet, and its width about 15 inches. We may compare it with the minute quartz crystals of the American collection, and we shall see cause to admire the wonderful regularity of the laws of nature which form the giant crystal and its pygmy brother (too small to be detected without the microscope) into the surfaces and converging planes of invariable character, and set towards each other at angles as precise as those of the geometrician.

LONDON TO CALCUTTA IN SEVEN DAYS.

THE following article from the *Times* newspaper has excited much attention, and is so exceedingly interesting, that we cannot forbear giving it a place in our columns:—

"'Communication between Great Britain and India. Time, from London to Calcutta, Seven Days, without Stoppages.'—Such is the announcement which, in plain type and straightforward phrases, lies now before us. To be sure, the information is termed a prophecy, but, unlike most prophecies, it fixes the exact period of its own fulfilment, and that period is only fourteen years distant. Moreover, the consummation is to be gradual, and every five years will not only contribute its own realised portion of the work, but give a pledge for the completion of the rest. In sober truth the scheme exhibits not the first visionary ideas of a projector, but the revised designs of an engineer who has been for some time engaged in maturing the means of the undertaking. About two years ago we surprised our readers with the original prospectus of the 'Direct Calais and Mooltan,' and some doubts were, perhaps, entertained as to the seriousness of such an extraordinary suggestion. Since that time, of the four great divisions of the route two have been positively decided on, and are in present course of completion.

"To form a proper judgment on the character of this enterprise, the reader should open some general map including the continents of Europe and Africa, with so much of Asia as would comprise the mouths of the Ganges, and then follow our remarks, pencil in hand, upon the sheet before him. The ancient route from England to India was round the Cape of Good Hope — a passage which was performed wholly by sea, and which generally occupied of late years about one hundred days. In 1840 the first step of a new system had been taken by turning the course straight to the East at the Gut of Gibraltar, carrying it along the Mediterranean Sea, across the Isthmus of Suez down the Red Sea, and so over the Indian Ocean to Bombay, or round Ceylon to Calcutta. Nor was this all, for by traversing France from Calais to Marseilles the detour round Cape St. Vincent—a detour exactly resembling on a smaller scale that round the Cape of Good Hope—was altogether escaped, and the route assumed the appearance of a tolerably straight line from Calais to Aden. It will be observed that this gain had been effected partly by the division of the voyage into stages, whereby steam power became available, but more notably by the substitution of overland cuts for long sea circuits. Thus the cut from Calais to Marseilles saved the circuit round Spain, and that across Egypt the vast circuit round the Cape. Now, to put the matter concisely, this substitution of land carriage for water carriage, is the one simple principle of the scheme before us, and the problem is nothing more than this—how to eliminate from the route between Marseilles and Calcutta those portions which are still performed by sea, and substitute instead thereof some means of transport by land. Curiously enough, this is the exact reversal of that invention which changed the face of history four centuries ago. At that time the communication with the East was by land, but land journeys were then so painful and adventurous that the discovery of a sea passage round the Cape at once diverted the course of traffic to a route which it still steadily maintains. At present, by the introduction of railroads, land travel has become to sea voyages what sea voyages were to mediæval caravans, and the consequence is that Vasco di Gama's invention will be superseded in its turn, and the traffic of the east will once more be conducted through Constantinople, Ausburg, and Cologne.

"The sea stages of the present route to India, exclusive of the trip across the Channel, are two: one from Marseilles or Trieste to Alexandria, and the other from Suez to Bombay or Calcutta. These stages constitute by far the longest portion of the journey, being 5075 miles, performed by steamers, from which an average speed of some ten miles an hour is all that can be expected. The longer, again, of these two stages is that from Suez to Hindostan, as it includes a circuit round two sides of the triangular territory of Arabia. The first object, therefore, is to treat the detour by Aden as the detours by Cape St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope have been treated already; and this is to be done by carrying the passengers to the mouths of the Orontes instead of the mouths of the Nile, and forwarding them across the Turkish territory to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The railroad required for this purpose would run along the Euphrates Valley, and its length would not exceed 900 miles — barely two-thirds of the extent just executed in the little commonwealth of Massachussets—whereas its completion would reduce the distance from London to Calcutta by more than *one half*—by twenty days, in fact, out of thirty-nine! This project, it is conceived, could be accomplished in five years' time, and the route would then lie through Ostend, Trieste, by the Mediterranean Sea, to the Orontes, thence to Bussorah, and by the Persian Gulf to Bombay, where it would meet the Indian railroads now actually commenced, and by that time completed to Calcutta.

"We have thus got rid of the Red Sea circuit, and substituted a land route for 900 miles of the distance. There remain now the straight run from Bussorah to Bombay, and the circuitous reach from Trieste to the Orontes, to be commuted for the facilites of direct railway transit by land. Of these, the latter is the first to be taken in hand, and its difficulties are the less as a continuous line of railway from Ostend to Orsova, on the frontiers of the Turkish empire, is already desided on. From Orsova to Constantinople is only 345 miles; from Constantinople to Bussora is about 1,355, of which 900 would be already covered. The distances, in our English eyes, are undoubtedly great, but Americans have accomplished greater feats of railway mechanism in countries were the natural obstacles were at least equal to those likely to be encountered in Asia Minor. It is suggested that the line should run round the coast of the Asiatic Peninsula, and an estimate is given that this communication between Constantinople and the Orontes, completing that between the same city and Bussorah, might be established by the year 1860. On that assumption the total mileage of the route would give 4,200 to railways, and only 1,600 to steamers, and the journey from London to Calcutta would occupy *twelve* days.

"Here, perhaps, we might pause, for it is no mean exploit to have brought Calcutta as near as New York, and Beloochistan, we must needs think, would be a strange country for even Irish 'navigators.' The projector, however, is not yet content, and he allows five years more for eliminating the Persian Gulf and continuing the railway from Bussorah by the coast line of Persia and Beloochistan' to the old capital of the Ameers - Hyderabad on the Indus, whence the several branches of the Indian lines would soon whisk the passenger to Bombay, Lahore, or Calcutta, according to his wants, the latter station being exactly 5600 miles, or seven days' journey, from the booking-office of the company in Gracechurch-street. This is the scheme. Its accomplishment involves the completion altogether, of some 5600 miles of railway; but of these some 2600 are actually decided on, and in course of construction already; and, if we look to what has been done elsewhere, we may perhaps think this Anglo-Saxon prophecy by no means so impossible of fulfilment as it seemed at first.

"It is a remarkable circumstance that the East Indian lines which we introduced to notice some four years ago as undertakings in themselves of singular novelty and boldness, should now have become the most natural and practicable portions of a stupendous whole. There is no more doubt about the line across Hindostan than about the line across Hungary, and this fact alone should lead us to distrust our impressions of a scheme so strange as that above described. If the Indus Valley and the Nerbudda Valley are now thought so readily passable for locomotives who is to say that the Euphrates Valley will not wear a like aspect whenever our eyes shall have been once accustomed to the work? It is difficult to repress a smile of incredulity at the thought of a railway with one terminus at Calais and the other at Calcutta, but London and Edinburgh were once further asunder than Liverpool and New York are now, and all experience should teach us to hesitate in limiting the powers of steam."

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Morning Chronicle, September 17.)

THE Admiralty have at length issued an advertisement, calling for tenders for a line of postal screw-steamers to Australia: but we much regret to be compelled to add that the proposed contract is fettered with conditions, and is brought forward under circumstances, which will prevent any real progress being made at present towards the effectual settlement of the question which has been so long at issue. The chief features of the scheme are, that it stipulates for the despatch of a steamer from England to Sydney, and *vice versâ*, not every month, but only every alternate month; that it confines the contract to screw-steamers; that it fixes 8½ knots an hour as the average speed during each voyage, both out and home; that it limits the duration of the arrangement to four years, subject to a twelvemonth's notice at the end of that time; that it does not exclude either iron or wooden vessels from the service; and that it does not specify any particular period within which the first steamer is to be despatched.

As regards several of these points, the present advertisement is a great improvement upon former ones of a similar nature. For example, to stipulate for a particular rate of average speed is far better than to demand vessels of a specified amount of horse-power; and the omission of the usual clause requiring the despatch of the first vessel within some fixed period, the interval named in such cases being often unreasonably short, is only fair towards the general body of shipowners, as it gives them a chance of competing with the powerful joint-stock companies embarked in steam navigation enterprises. There is wisdom also in leaving the competition open to both iron and wooden vessels; and we are glad to observe that the Admiralty intend, in the first instance at least, to try the experiment of offering only a short term; in this instance four years of guaranteed continuance of the contract. Here, however, our commendations must end. Whilst, as regards details, the Government, seem prepared to profit by the discussions of the last three or four years, and particularly by the evidence laid before the Select Committees of the last two sessions, it is too plain that in everything which relates to the principles which ought to determine such a question, Sir Charles Wood adheres as obstinately and blindly as ever to the narrow and mischievous fallacies which he developed, in the early part of 1850, in his famous India House controversy. The limitation of the proposed service to six voyages each way in the course of the year—in other words, the adoption of an "alternate monthly" instead of a "monthly" service is fatal to the whole scheme, as regards the establishment either of an efficient service *viâ* the Cape, or of a satisfactory postal intercourse with the Australian colonies. There is already a monthly screw-steamer to the Cape, which is a full half of the distance to Sydney. Extend that monthly line to an Australian terminus, and the arrangement will be effective, economical, and complete, but the proposal to run once a month to the Cape, and only once in two months to Sydney, is absurd on the face of it. If the Cape route to Sydney is worth adopting at all, it is worth adopting in its integrity; and it can only be so adopted by entering into arrangements which will render the service efficient and profitable, which will attract towards it that large and constant traffic which is only to be secured by the combined inducements of frequency, expedition, certainty, and cheapness. An alternate-monthly steamer to Sydney will be a costly plan for the Government, a hazardous undertaking for the contractor, almost useless as respects the colonies, and in the highest degree unsatisfactory to the Australian interests in this country. It will facilitate nothing, develope nothing, and please nobody but Sir Charles Wood.

We are, however, led to believe that, behind this proposal there is a scheme of which the public have as yet had no intimation. We shall be prepared to see an advertisement issued by the Admiralty, before the end of the year, for such an adjustment of the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company as will permit that company to run a steamer every alternate month from Singapore to Sydney; and it is probable that, in the official notice which has just made its appearance, we have before us only half of the exquisitely ridiculous plan which Sir Charles Wood has conceived for the settlement of the long-neglected Australian mail question. The country will, we suspect, be called upon—notwithstanding all the discussions which have taken place, the evidence which has been collected, the facts which have been established, and the distinct recommendations which have been made by Lord Jocelyn's Committee—to support some ingeniously complicated scheme for reaching Sydney twelve times a year, partly via Singapore, and partly by way of the Cape. We have no hesitation in saying that a more delusive and unsatisfactory arrangement could scarcely be imagined. We could understand a plain and open preference either of the one route or of the other; but the mixture of the two—the adoption of each, just so far as to neutralise and spoil the other—and the multiplication of risks and uncertainties which such a scheme involves—all this constitutes one of those peculiar exhibitions of perverse and obstinate ingenuity which have already made Sir Charles Wood's name the bye-word of his party. We cannot hope that, under present circumstances, he will relinquish the impracticable project of which the recent Admiralty notice may be regarded as the first development; but we are certain that, no matter how it may be introduced and supported, it will not succeed. It is no doubt in his power, by further procrastination and delay, to inflict severe injury on every interest connected with the Australian colonies; but in the end the Cape line will be adopted; and Sir Charles Wood will only succeed in confirming and improving the very peculiar and most undesirable reputation which he has already acquired in connection with this question.

As regards the average speed required by the contract, we do not think that the proposed rate of 8½ knots is open to valid objection. It must be remembered that this part of the subject is simply a question of cost. If the Admiralty think proper to pay the price, they can have 10½ as easily as 8½ knots an hour; but the circumstances of the Australian packet service do not call for any such extravagance. In the communications with India and America the case is different. On those lines the public expect to have the highest speed, which in the present state of science, can be attained; and when, either in consequence of gold discoveries, or—which would be still better—of the legitimate and healthy development of its resources, Australia shall have become of as much consequence to us as India or America, we shall be prepared to place the Cape packet line on the same first-class footing as our communications with those countries.

In the meantime, however, it is important that the public should clearly perceive the absurd and mischievous nature of the present device, which virtually tends to supersede the Cape line by introducing a mere alternate monthly service. Nothing could be more clearly established than the fact of the practicability and desirableness of that line, as shown by the evidence given before Lord Jocelyn's Committee of last session. Many of the members of that body, who entered upon the inquiry with a prejudice in favour either of the Singapore or of the Panama route, were so impressed by the testimony adduced in favour of the Cape line that they became its active supporters; and the decided views entertained by the Committee on the subject may be inferred from the following paragraph of their first report, which was adopted without dissent or opposition:

"Your Committee consider that it has been satisfactorily proved that, by the Cape, postal service with England may be conducted with sufficient regularity and rapidity to meet the present requirements of the colonies; that it would bring into direct communication with each other the principal colonies of Australia; that it would furnish the most economical, and at the same time, the least inconvenient means of transit to passengers, including even the labouring classes; that it would offer facilities for the transmission of merchandise without the inconvenience of transhipment; and that it would establish a line of communication, independent of other nations, between the Mother-country and her distant colonies, which might, in case of any sudden emergency, be useful in keeping open the communication between England and her Empire in the East."

When it is remembered that this passage is not the language of partizans wedded by interest or prejudice to the advocacy of a particular project, but that it conveys the deliberate judgment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, composed of men of all parties, our readers will feel no difficulty in perceiving the mischievousness of the course to which the Government seem resolved on committing themselves.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.

(From the Liverpool Courier.)

A SHORT time since we informed our readers that this vessel was lying in the Sandon Graving Dock, where she was undergoing a thorough repair. The vessel, as we have previously stated, has been purchased by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., and as soon as her repairs and alterations are completed, she will be placed upon her station between this port and the United States, under the command of Captain Matthews, whose ability as a seaman, and whose previous career in ocean steam navigation, are too well known to need comment.

The Great Britain is unquestionably the finest modelled ship in the world. She was designed by Mr. Patterson, naval architect, of Bristol, and it may give satisfaction to the public to know that her present modifications are carried on under his immediate supervision. There are more alterations going on in this fine vessel than could readily be understood without a visit to her where she now lies. There are three contractors for the work — Messrs. Vernon and Son for the iron-work and shipwright's alterations; Messrs. Mackay and Miller for the deckhouse; and Messrs. Penn and Co., of London, for the engines. All the old machinery has been taken out of the vessel, and it now lies upon the Quay. Alongside the ship, and within and without the vessel, an amount of work is going on which is truly surprising. A steam engine has been erected near the vessel, where the operations of drilling, punching, &c., are going on upon a large scale. About 350 men are at work upon the vessel, and the scene presented is one of the most active industry.

With regard to the engines, we may observe that they will be much more compact than those she previously had. They will be of 500 horse power, but it is expected that they will work up to 600 horse power. She will also have a new screw of the diameter of about 16 feet, with a much easier pitch than the old screw, which will aid its power in working, and also economise the power of the engines.

The contract of Messrs. Vernon and Sons is of such a nature as will add very materially to the strength of the ship. They are to give her a new oak keel,, which is now being attached to the vessel. Her bottom amidships will be entirely new for about 150 fee' in length, and in other parts of the vessel such alterations and additions will be made as will materially add to her strength. The iron framework of the vessel will be of extraordinary strength. The floorings, as that portion of the frame is called in the lower part of the ship, which hitherto have been single, are now being constructed of double angle iron. The bows and the stern of the vessel are being strengthened by the addition of double angle iron framing, and this again is further secured by three tiers of iron stringers, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and five-eighths of an inch thick, rivetted to the frame-work at right angles.

The vessel will have 10 iron kelsons running fore and aft for the entire length of the ship, half as deep again as those formerly in her. Box kelsons will be placed under the engines, made of one and a quarter inch plate iron, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. The whole of the framing and the plating of the ship has undergone a careful examination, and wherever the slightest damage has been sustained a new plate of the best iron has been substituted. Indeed the ship never was anything like as strong as she will be when her alterations will be completed.

And not only have the owners made the vessel stronger than she was before, but they have arranged all matters of detail in such a superior manner that she will now be able to carry a much larger cargo than before—probably to the extent of 1000 tons additional. This space will be gained partly through the space saved by the new boilers, and partly through the construction of a deck house, 300 feet long, and seven feet six inches high. The deckhouse will be used as a dining saloon, and will thus make the lower cabin, which was formerly used for this purpose, available for cargo. New bulwarks are erecting all round the ship, at an elevation of four feet six inches above those she formerly had, and these will be of further use in protecting the deckhouse from severe weather, whilst the roof of the house on deck will be available as a promenade, perfectly protected from any seas the vessel may ship. The ship will accommodate 250 first-class passengers, but whether any of an inferior class will be taken we cannot at present say.

The ship is to have four masts instead of five, as formerly carried by her. It is probable that two out of the four lower masts will be of iron, but this as yet is under consideration. She will sustain no diminution of sailing power, however, from the reduction of masts, as those now to be placed in her will spread 6000 square yards of canvas - an extent of surface, the benefits of which in fair wind can be readily appreciated. The vessel has been in the graving dock since the middle of May, and it is expected that by the middle of September she will be ready to proceed to sea.

THE "HOG-CROP" OF OHIO.

THE following description of what is called "the hog-crop" of Ohio, is given by Professor Johnson in his interesting volumes, "Notes on North America:"—

"The hogs are allowed to run in the woods, and feed on the acorns, &c., till five or six weeks before killing time, (8th or 10th November), and are then turned into the Indian-corn fields, to fatten them and harden their flesh. They are usually from 11 to 18 months old when they are killed; and the longer they have been in the corn fields, the better is the pork. The packing business of Ohio (as this locally named) has been gradually concentrating itself in Cincinnatti, where, in the winter of 1847 and 1848, about 420,000 hogs were sold, killed, and packed. The blood is collected in tanks, and with the hair, hoofs, and other offal, is sold to the prussiate-of-potash manufactories. The carcass is cured either into barrelled pork or into bacon and hams, and the grease rendered into lard of various qualities. Some establishments cure the hams, and after cutting up the rest of the carcass, steam it in large vats, under a pressure of 70lbs. to the square inch, and thus reduce the whole to a pulp, bones and all, and draw off the fat. The residue is either thrown away or is carted off for manure. One establishment disposes, in this way, of 30,000 hogs. Of the lard the finest is exported - much of it to the Havannah, where it is used instead of butter. About 30 factories are engaged in the manufactory of lard oil and stearine, which is done by compressing the lard at a low temperature. The stearine is made into candles on the spot, of which 6000lbs. are manufactured every day, on an average of the whole year. The lard oil is partly sold as such, but in the Eastern States is used to adulterate spermaceti oil, and in France to lower the price of olive oil. It is said that, in the latter country, from 65 to 70 per cent. of lard oil is often mixed with the olive oil without detection. The mixture is more apt to deposit stearine, however, than the pure oil, and such an appearance may lead to its detection. The less pure lard, and the fat extracted from diseased animals and from the offal, is used in the manufacture of soap. Besides soft and fancy soaps, there are made at Cincinnatti about 100,000 lbs. of soap weekly, and of the fat employed about 80 per cent. is pork grease. Lastly, the bristles give rise to a separate business, employing a hundred hands, and the hoofs are partly boiled down into glue. The marketable products of the 420,000 hogs packed at Cincinnatti may be thus summed up—

Pork (150,000 barrels)	29,400,000	pounds.
Bacon	21,000,000	,,
Lard (No. 1,)	13,800,000	,,
Lard oil	1,000,000	gallons.
Stearine candles ...	1,875,000	pounds.
Bar soap	5,200,000	,,
Fancy and soft soaps	7,300,000	,,
Prussiate of potash	50,000	,,

This is the yearly produce of a stock of about a million and a half of hogs in the State of Ohio. In the whole United States, the entire hog stock is estimated at upwards of 40,000,000. Hog rearing must therefore be regarded as one of the most important branches of rural economy, and the hog crop one to which yearly attention should be given."

Next to Ohio, this packing business is carried on most extensively in Indiana and Kentucky - and these seem to be the three states in which the faculty of growing maize and of producing abundant acorns co-exist most extensively. A similar branch of industry exists in Canada, though the method there is somewhat modified: — "The pig husbandry in Canada and in the province of New Brunswick, to be conducted economically, requires to be somewhat modified in comparison with the method adopted in Ohio, and the other large hog growing and Indian corn producing States. Of the vast number slaughtered at Cincinnati after harvest, the ages vary from a minimum of eleven to a maximum of nineteen months. They are generally kept over one winter, and *packed* before the next commences. In the provinces, the first difficulty which the settler has to overcome is that of laying in a suffient stock of food for the long months of winter; and although the introduction of a better husbandry will by-and-by greatly lessen this difficulty, yet at present it is a main object with the farmer to get the winter over with as little cost of food as possible. The aim in regard to pigs is, therefore to obtain a breed which shall litter in April, and can be fed to produce a barrel of pork (196 lbs.) in November or December of the same year, and thus to save all winter keep, except for the breeders. As the lumber trade retires farther back, and becomes less extensive, the large and fat pork which was in demand for the lumberers becomes unsaleable, and a new form of the article such as a civilised community are likely permanently to consume—is necessary to be produced."

A GAS ENGINE.—The Cincinnati papers state that a Mr. Solomans, of that city, has invented a gas engine, which is to supersede steam. The following is the description:—"With common whiting, sulphuric acid, and water, he generates the gas. Five dollars' worth of these materials, says the *Nonpareil*, will serve to propel a boat across the ocean half a dozen times, and if there be no leakage it will keep the boat in motion until it wears out. The fluid has a pressure of 540 pounds on the square inch, while water has none, except that of gravity. Water at the boiling point gives a pressure of 15 pounds. With the addition of 30 degrees of heat the power is double, giving 30 pounds, and so on, doubling with every addition of 30 degrees of heat, until we have 3840 pounds under a heat of 452 degrees of heat, a heat which no engine can endure. But with the gas 20 degrees of heat gives 1080 pounds; 40 degrees gives 2160 pounds; 80 degrees gives 4320 pounds; that is 132 degrees less than boiling heat gives a greater power with this gas, than 452 give by converting water into steam. The result is that it requires 1800 dollars of expense to run a boat to New Orleans and back again with the old engine, while this one will do the same work for 50 dollars. Mr. Solomans has his engine in operation. It is of 25-horse power, and raises 12,000 pounds up and down five times in a minute. He has it so planted that its power may be seen. The engine is so constructed as to be self-sustaining, manufacturing and pumping its own gas, while a small furnace, almost half as large as a common furnace for heating flat-irons, furnishes all the heat he desires. A handful of charcoal does the work, and his boiler is about as large as a good sized cannon ball."

THE HISTORY OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—In February, 1849, public attention was directed to the desirableness of a transit route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by way of Lake Nicaragua. At that time we exercised an inoffensive control over the Mosquito territory, which commanded the entrance to the passage; our West Indian colonies gave us an interest, as they still do, in everything connected with the region; we possessed already lines of steamers both on the Atlantic and Pacific side; our traffic from ocean to ocean, in the shape of specie and passengers, was so considerable as to call for our fullest activity with regard to everything that might facilitate it; and, above all, the privileges necessary for the construction of the route in which Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the Mosquito territory, were instantly obtainable on such moderate terms as would have been consequent on the absence of competition. Nothing was done, however, A few months afterwards the announcement came that the Americans, aroused to the value of the route, had lost no time in opening negotiations in Nicaragua, and had actually succeeded in concluding a contract. The cry was then raised that they were seeking to grasp Central America; that they would construct the canal, and exclude our vessels from entering it upon equal terms, and that we must forthwith prevent their proceedings by contesting in the name of the King of Mosquito, the right of Nicaragua to concede the route. The answer to this was the arrival of two commissioners from the Canal Company to offer to English capitalists, upon little more than nominal terms, a clear half of all the privileges which they had acquired by their promptitude, and which were now held under a joint guarantee of protection from the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The desire for participation, however, was again cooled as soon as it was found that it could be gratified. The prudence of Englishmen in 1850 was enough to compensate for the entire history of 1846, and where £800,000,000 had once been considered a moderate outlay to be incurred during two or three years for local traffic, the possible expenditure of England and the United States combined of £300,000 per annum for twelve years to revolutionize the traffic of the globe was something almost too much even for a congress of capitalists to contemplate. A direct purchase, therefore, was out of the question, and it was apparently only from a sense of patriotism and of the shame that would be incurred if the power of accepting the offer should be wholly lost to us, that at the eleventh hour an agreement was entered into with the view of securing its renewal at a fair price if the company should ultimately succeed in demonstrating the feasibility of their undertaking. In October last, this agreement was announced, and Messrs. Vanderbilt and White, the commissioners of the company, returned to New York with the intelligence to their colleagues that they must proceed in their work without any co-operation from this side until the results of co-operation would be no longer doubtful. From that date there have been almost monthly assertions of impending failure. Without "British capital" their attempts, it was said, would end in hopeless insolvency. Costa Rica, moreover, would contest the territory through which they would pass. Mosquito, also, might still be made a cause of quarrel. Other competing schemes, too, would extinguish them. Their two boats first sent out (one of which is at present on the Lake) were "totally wrecked." The assertion that they were forming a road over the twelve miles of land from the Lake to the Pacific was alleged on the authority of two travellers to be a delusion, and, finally, within the last fortnight we have had the statement that their privileges, which had been guaranteed by England and America, had been suddenly revoked by the State of Nicaragua. A more remarkable history of discouragements was perhaps never recorded, and was certainly never terminated in a more concise or interesting way than by one of the simple paragraphs in the American news of Monday morning:—"The passengers by the Pacific steamer arrived at San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua) with the California mails on the 29th July, crossed the Isthmus in thirty-two hours, and arrived at New York after a passage from San Francisco of about twenty-nine days." Thus, within thirty months of the time when the question of Nicaragua first became generally discussed, the American company have entered into and secured a contract with that State, have gained the advantage of a protective treaty between Great Britain and the United States, have established a line of the fastest steamers both on the Atlantic and Pacific, have completed a survey which shows that the difficulties which for 300 years have frightened the world from attempting a junction of the oceans were absolutely fabulous, have carried 200 passengers in a few hours down a river which was represented as almost impracticable from shoals and rapids even for Indian canoes, have removed all the uncertainties and terrors that rendered the Isthmus the great stumbling-block of a safe and cheap passage to Australia, have brought California a week or ten days nearer to New York, and have secured for themselves the monopoly of a traffic which is the most marvellous that has ever been known, and the disposal of fertile lands and trading stations and natural docks that promise ultimately to receive the commerce of the world. The lesson which these things furnish to our capitalists is rendered, too, more striking by the fact that they have been achieved by a small body of business men, without, we believe, the issue of a single prospectus, or raising a dollar in the share market. It will be useful if it should teach us that the true mode of seeking fortune by adventure is to be found rather in an energetic combination of a few individuals, animated by an earnest conviction, and ready to risk their own labour and means to carry it out, than in accepting the invitations even of the most wealthy speculators, however ready to manage millions if they can raise it with small risk to themselves, and to organize at a moment's notice a board of directors and a staff of officials, who will conduct the expenditure free from personal misgivings, and relying upon the dignity of their names meet all remonstrances by threat of resignation.—*Condensed from the Times.*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—AN award has just been made in a case arbitration, forming a remarkable episode in the history of the Great Exhibition. It will be remembered that early in the summer of 1849, the Council of the Society of Arts, which had already for four years been preparing the ground, ventured at last to promulgate the design which we now see realized, and we may add, with unexpected success. Under the auspices of Prince Albert, that design matured and expanded, and in the month of June was fairly laid before the country. For a long time the design positively flagged. When the projectors talked of offering prizes to the amount of £20,000, and spending more than twice that sum on a building, the analogy of our public exhibitions was urged against them that they would never be reimbursed by the fees on admission. Though all went on smooth at Buckingham Palace and at Osborne, whenever these missionaries of art tried to force their way into the world of commerce, they became painfully sensible that they were penniless adventurers. The Society of Arts had no money to spare. Government limited its patronage to the offer of the area of Somerset-house, and when the Executive Committee had offered their scheme to several contractors in vain, they were glad enough to find a little sympathy in the Messrs. Munday, with whom they struck a bargain. After several weeks of negotiations and discussion, during the progress of which the prospects of the Exhibition had considerably brightened, a provisional contract was made between these gentlemen and the Society of Arts. In the introduction to the *Illustrated Catalogue* Mr. Cole gives this account of the contract:—"After much fruitless negotiation with several builders and contractors an agreement was made between the Society of Arts and the Messrs. Munday, by which the latter undertook to deposit £20,000 as a prize fund, to erect a suitable building, to find offices, to advance the money requisite for all preliminary expenses, and to take the whole risk of loss on certain conditions. It was proposed that the receipts from the Exhibition should be dealt with as follows:—The £20,000 prize fund, the cost of the building, and 5 per cent. on all advances, were to be re-paid in the first instance. The residue was then to be divided into three equal parts: one part was to be paid at once to the Society of Arts, as a fund for future exhibitions; out of the other two parts all other incidental expenses - such as those of general management, preliminary expenses, &c.—were to be paid; and the residue, if any, was to be the remuneration of the contractors for the outlay, trouble, and risk. Subsequently the contractors agreed that, instead of this division, they would be content to receive such part of the surplus, if any, as after payment of all expenses might be awarded by arbitration. This contract was made on the 23rd of August, 1849, but the deeds were not signed until the 7th of November following." This contract was determined, according to the provisions of a clause in it, on the 31st of January, 1851, by a notice from the society to Messrs. Munday, who thenceforth had nothing to do with the Exhibition. The arbitrators appointed to assess the compensation did nothing. Thereupon both parties agreed to refer the matter to Mr. Robert Stephenson as sole umpire. He has estimated the compensation to be paid to Messrs. Munday at £5120.

FALSE PACKING OF COTTON.—At the last last meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce, held on Saturday, the following resolution upon the subject was adopted: "Resolved - That it is the opinion of this chamber that the present system of returning falsely packing cotton entails so much loss upon the importers, that it is expedient to limit the time within which such cotton may be returned to three calendar months from the date of sale; and that Messrs. W. Rathbone and F. A. Hamilton be appointed a deputation from this chamber to obtain the concurrence of the importers in an agreement to sell upon these terms only." In accordance with this resolution the various importers of cotton were waited upon by the depution, and the result has been an agreement by the principal houses to act in conformity with the rule suggested by the American Chamber of Commerce, which rule is to take place from and after Monday next, the 15th instant.

The latter and more interesting portion of Mr. Gladstone's second letter to Lord Aberdeen on the Neapolitan State prosecutions is devoted to the examination of a work called "A Philosophical Catechism for the Use of Primary Schools," which the member for the University of Oxford not unfairly describes as one of the most singular and detestable books he had ever seen. The fundamental doctrine of this catechism is that true philosophy must be taught the young in order to counteract the false philosophy of certain vicious and bad men called Liberals, who are to be known by their disapproval of the vigorous acts of legitimate authorities, and who produce all manner of evils, especially the damnation of souls. To the question of the people, whether all Liberals are wicked in one and the same manner? the teacher replies, "Not all, my child, for some are thoroughpaced and wilful deceivers, whilst others are piteously deceived; but notwithstanding, they are all travelling the same road, and if they do not alter their course, they will all arrive at the same goal." The next question of the scholar is whether all who wear moustaches and a beard are liberal philosophers? Further, this author lays it down that it is essentially absurd that the governing power should reside in the governed, and therefore God would never give it them; that the Sovereign Power is not only divine, but unlimited, since it can receive no measure or boundary but by its own act; that the people cannot impose any law upon sovereignty, which derives its power, not from them, but from God; that a Prince who has promised or sworn to observe any such law or condition is only bound to keep that promise provided it does not overthrow the foundations of sovereignty and oppose the general interests of the State; that a Prince is not bound to maintain a Constitution in opposition to the Supreme power established by God; that an oath cannot bind a Sovereign to do what is injurious to his subjects, and that the head of the Church has authority from God to release consciences from oaths when he judges that there is suitable cause for it; that the Sovereign alone is to decide when the Constitution impairs his sovereign rights, because in him resides the high and paramount power established by God in the State, with a view to its good order and felicity.

Mr. John Scott, pawnbroker, assistant overseer of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Collector of Income and Assessed Taxes; has absconded, leaving a deficiency in his accounts estimated at between £3000 and £4000. He had hitherto borne an irreproachable character. He seems to have left the country by way of Southampton, with a large sum of money in his possession.

WANT OF TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—An instance of the grievous want of tribunals of commerce came to our knowledge a few days ago. It is a common occurrence. A vessel loaded a cargo of coals in the Tyne for a port in Ireland. She was stranded in the Orkneys and was much damaged. In order to repair the vessel the cargo had to be landed. Landed on an open quay, and comparatively unprotected, no wonder when the cargo was delivered at the far end, it exhibited a considerable deficiency. The deficiency, of course, was the consequence of the accident not of any act of the shipmaster. The consignee, however, deducted the value of the goods which were deficient from the freight that was due under the charter party, and refused, indeed, to pay any thing, unless the master would give a receipt for what he (the consignee) offered to pay "in full of all demands." A more preposterous claim on the part of a consignee could not have been made; yet the shipmaster had no redress save by an action at law. Now, in other countries, the master could have summoned the consignee forthwith before the Tribunal of Commerce, and would have had his claim disposed of within 24 hours; but in this, the law's delay may put off the final settlement for as many months. This is intolerable. But there are numerous other instances, equally illustrative of the great benefits which Tribunals of Commerce would confer upon the commerce of this country, to which we may probably have occasion to refer in some future article.—*Gateshead Observer.*

"THE ANGELUS BELL."—Father de Held, Superior of the Redemptorists, who have a house at Clapham, was proceeded against at the Croydon Assizes, on the 13th of August, for a nuisance, Mr. De Soltan alleging that the ringing of a bell (the Angelus Bell) was a nuisance; the greater because he understood it was rung in honour of the Virgin Mary. After the evidence for the prosecution was heard, the learned Judge (the Chief Justice Jervis) said: "It had always been their boast, in this part of the kingdom at all events, that the jury box was free from all religious or party spirit, and it would be a melancholy thing indeed, if in any case, a jury should come to such a decision as would lead to the inference that they were influenced by such feelings as those to which he had alluded, and it would tend greatly to shake the confidence that existed in the pure administration of justice at the hands of the Jury. He would now tell them what, in his opinion, the law was with regard to the question before them, and if he were wrong in that interpretation of the law he could be set right in another place First, with regard to the right of using bells at all. By the common law, churches of every denomination had a full right to use bells, and it was a vulgar error to suppose that there was any distinction at the present time in this respect. At the same time those bells might undoubtedly be

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JANUARY 9.—Don Juan, schooner, 137 tons, Captain Courtenay, from Wellington the 24th December. Passengers - Mr. Thomas Currie, Miss Ellen Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. Henry Solomon, Mr. Henry Davis, and nine in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.

January 9. — Kate, ship, 904 tons, Captain Brodrick, for London. Passengers - Mr. and Mrs. William Hindson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and daughter, Mrs. Billyard, four children, and servant, Rev. George Raynor, Mrs. Raynor, Mr. Curtiss, Mr. Selby, Mr. Francis H. Cape, Mr. Badcock, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Noble, Mr. Prentice, Mr. E. Jones, Mrs. Forbes and three daughters, Miss Emily Townsend, Miss O'Conner, Miss Jackson, Master Scott, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Staddon.

January 8.—Favourite, barque, 198 tons, Captain Mortimer, for Melbourne. Passengers —Mrs. J. W. Walters, Dr. Williamson, Mr. Flaxmore, Mr. C. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and child, and 33 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Duke of Richmond, for China; William Alfred, for Port Nicholson; Souvenir, for Moreton Bay; Bride, for the South Sea Islands; Waterloo, for Ceylon.

CLEARANCE.

January 9.—Bride, schooner, 66 tons, Captain Dalmagne, for the South Sea Islands. Passengers—Two natives of the South Sea Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 9.—Meg Merrilies, 80, Smith, from the Clarence, with 100 bales wool, 20 bales sheepskins; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 19 casks tallow, 102 bales wool, 8 trusses hay, 36 bushels maize, 48 bags onions, 2 cases cheese, and 52 loose cheeses, 3 bags flour, 1 cask pork, 4 calves, 3 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 9.—Highland Lass, 22, Bloxham, for Bermagui, with sundries; Rose, 42, Briggs, for the Richmond, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

January 9.—Don Juan, from Wellington: 32 coils wool-lashing, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 149 coils wool-lashing, M. Joseph; 72 coils wool-lashing, 5 tons flax, Order; 4 bales blankets, 50 oars, Original cargo from Sydney.

EXPORTS.

January 9. — Bride, for the South Sea Islands: 2 kegs tobacco, 2 casks hardware, 3 cases cottons, 1 case pipes, 10 cwt. hoop iron, D. N. Joubert; 2 casks hardware, part of original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Oriental, this evening, at 6; and by the Jane Francis, and the Catherine Jamieson, on Monday evening, at 6; and via Point de Galle, by the Burlington, this evening at 6.

FOR THE NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS. — By the Helen Mar, this evening, at 6.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE. — Arrivals: December 31. Lady Robilliard, schooner, 56 tons, Coles, from Guernsey August 1; Colina, schooner, 66 tons, Saunders, from Guichen Bay 27th instant, in ballast, and twenty-five passengers in the steerage; Lord Stanley, barque, 769 tons, James, commander, from Liverpool September 9. Passengers - Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. J. M'Comas, Mr. Charles S. Henty, Mr. Dyer, and one hundred twenty in the intermediate; Ameer, barque, 456 tons, Velacotte, commander, from London via Plymouth September 3. Passengers—Captain C. J. Perry, Mrs. Perry and family, Miss Barratt, Miss Farewell, Miss Bradley, Miss Biggs, Rev. E. H. Barnet, Messrs. C. Farewell, French, Esq., surgeon, and ninety-seven in the steerage. January 1. Anna Dixon, brig, 158 tons, Kirby, from Adelaide 27th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Kirby, and sixty-four in the steerage. Clearances: December 31. Emu, schooner, 36 tons, Jacobs, for Circular Head, in ballast; Wild Irish Girl, 125 tons, Todd, for Adelaide, with thirty-eight passengers; Margaret Brock, 245 tons, M'Mickan, for Hobart Town; Creole, schooner, 144 tons, Gourlay, for Hobart Town.

The Himalaya, which sailed 1st January, has taken with her to England 27,000 ounces of gold, shipped at Melbourne. The Sarah Ann has all her freight on board, and will sail at the end of this week or the beginning of the next, should she be enabled to complete her crew. She has already shipped more than 14,000 ounces of gold, and will, it is expected, ship a still larger quantity, as she is quite a new vessel, and known to be a regular clipper, and thoroughly sound. The Ameer having met with a succession of light baffling winds and calms to the line, put into Port Jago to replenish provisions, &c., at which place her surgeon, Mr. J. C. Grant, deserted, and one of her passengers remained. When at Port Praya, September 30th, spoke the Rattler, from London for Melbourne and Hobart Town: also November 25th, in lat. 40·53 S., long. 40·28 E., the ship Edmond, from Liverpool to Bombay, James E. Partington, Esq., surgeon of the Lord Stanley, died of consumption on the passage, November 25th. The above vessel spoke the Enterprise, from London to Adelaide, on the 8th instant.—*Melbourne Argus, January 2.*

ADELAIDE.—Arrival: December 23. Laurel, schooner, 84, Guthedridge, from Sydney. Departure: December 23. Rachel, barque, 400, Brown, for Madras, in ballast. Cleared Out: December 22. Margaret Brock, brig, 230, for Melbourne, in ballast, and 109 passengers. December 23. Lysander, ship, 475, Lulham, for Melbourne, with 220 passengers.

MELBOURNE. — The following vessels are loading at the above port for London:—Wellington, barque, 473 tons, to sail 15th January; Statesman, ship, 900 tons, to sail early in January; Nelson, barque, 603 tons, Wright, all January; Stata, brig, 300 tons; Admiral, ship, 784 tons; Sarah Anne, barque, 352 tons; Posthumous, barque; Christabel, ship, are all advertised to sail in all January; and for Sydney: Phœbe, Twins, and Commodore, to sail 3rd January.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: January 9. Queen of Sheba, ship, 310 tons, Cadell, for Melbourne.

The Sarah, hence, arrived at Wellington, on the 14th December, and was laid on again for this port, to sail about the 30th December.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

January.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
10	SATURDAY	5 0	7 14	10 28	10 41
11	SUNDAY	5 1	7 14	11 0	11 20

Moon, last quarter, 11·23, A.M., January 14.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Second appearance of Mrs. EVANS, who was received on Monday Evening with the most decided marks of approbation.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 10,

Will be produced, a Play in three Acts, entitled WALTER TYRREL; OR, THE DEATH OF WILLIAM RUFUS: William Rufus, Mr. Saville; Prince Henry, Mr. Hydes; Hugh Rivet, Mr. Rogers; Walter Tyrrel, Mr. Nesbitt; Tassel, Mr. F. Howson; Editha, Mrs. EVANS; Ghita, Mrs. Gibbs; Margaret, Madame Carandini. Favorite Ballad, Madame Sara Flower. Pas de Deux, Miss F. Griffiths and Signor Carandini. Favourite Song, Madame Carandini. Pas Seul, Miss Hart. To conclude with the Extravaganza of the ENCHANTED ISLE.

GOLD RECEIVED BY YESTERDAY'S MAILS.—From Mudgee 37 oz., Bathurst 19 oz. Total 56 oz.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies, viz.:—Harold M'Lean, Esq., and Thomas Digby Miller, Esq.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

WE are glad to perceive by the Report of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce that the New Tariff Bill has been under the consideration of its Committee, its further discussion, however, having been adjourned until certain returns from the Collector of Customs, laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the close of the last session, shall have been examined. The few observations, therefore, which we feel called upon to make, will with propriety be confined to one or two general principles.

In our perusal of the papers issued by the London Committee of Merchants for Reform of the Customs, it has appeared to us very plain that, besides the great vices to which we have already adverted as existing in the constitution of the Board of Customs and in its manner of conducting business, many of the evils complained of were aggravated or occasioned by the Ad Valorem Duties. Acts of oppression which could not otherwise possibly be exercised with a shadow of defensibility were daily committed under the pretence of goods being undervalued by the importers. Weight and measure, number and quantity, afford comparatively little opening for dispute. Nay, by unanimous consent quantitative verifications are willingly surrendered by the merchants to the officers of Customs. The business of ascertaining quantity on dutiable commodities is generally so accurately and impartially performed by the Landing Waiter and Locker, that the buying and selling public have always been glad to avail themselves of his labours as of those of a good middleman; and the gross contents at the Queen's Beam, or by the Queen's Rod, is the basis of all bills of parcels between the importer and the retailer. The very great advantages of this practice in economising and tranquillising the transactions by which property in goods is transferred cannot be too highly estimated, and were revenue objects to be cast wholly out of consideration, the system of weighing and guaging merchandize by means of officers independently appointed might be worthy of permanent preservation in all places of large traffic. But the quality of an article with relation to other articles of a similar denomination, or its price at one time or in one market with relation to other times and markets, is subject to almost infinite variations. They are consequently the cause of much difference of opinion between importers and officers when presented as the subject of *ad valorem* duties. The officer, who was in all other matters the established arbitrator between merchant and merchant, now becomes a partizan. He no longer volunteers a neutral assistance in the smoothing or suppression of differences between them; but a new interest is created by which an undue appreciation of the article is effected. The importer is disposed to depreciate; the officer, suspecting this, is constrained to overvalue: and there is now no middleman. The goddess of Chance is called in—the goods are sent to the Queen's warehouse under the broad arrow—become the subject of petitions, references, satisfactions, and amended entries, or perhaps as frequently of public sales, where the trade usually determine by its biddings that very little ground existed for the seizure. A clumsy mode of umpirage, that must prove, we should think, unsatisfactory to all parties engaged in the contest, although, no doubt, according to the system the officer has somewhat the advantage. Out of a great number of cases which illustrate this grievance, we intended to select the following as the briefest, Nos. 31, 32, 42, 44, and 45, but we can only refer such of our mercantile friends as have got the report of the Committee to these documents. It is very apparent that the desire of the gentleman, whoever he may be, who has drawn up the Tariff attached to the Bill lately laid before our Legislative Council, has been to reduce to the smallest number possible the cases of unrated and *ad valorem* goods. Such articles as tea, sugar, and wine, have too long been charged with duty *ad valorem*. In the proposed scale, the duties are leviable by the weight and ullage, without regard to difference of quality. In fact, the articles retained on the *ad valorem* list are only those, the enumeration or denomination of which, with a sufficient degree of precision to prevent dispute, appear impracticable.

That objections may be, in fact have already in Council been, made to the proposed improvement, we do not deny. The hon. and gallant member for Sydney pointed out that the duty which it is intended to lay upon shoes, chargeable by the dozen, would be equal to 25 per cent. on the value of certain cheap descriptions of these; and there may be other articles with regard to which the average duty might not be more than is intended to be imposed on all manufactured goods—a proper revenue duty—similar inequalities may obtain in the range between the least and most valuable. But contending, as we do, that to get rid of *ad valorem* duties, and to adopt, instead of them, *ad quantum* duties, is of paramount importance. We apprehend the *residual* question is reduced to this,—shall the duty be placed with reference to the low priced, the average priced, or the high priced articles of same name? And to determine this question, we may enquire, also, is it better that a duty, exacted for revenue purposes only, should prove a discouragement to the article on which skill and pains have been expended, or to that of rude, inferior, and less durable quality? If the duty be exacted *ad valorem*, it tends undoubtedly to encourage the importation of the worse and not the better article; while an *ad quantum* exaction would have exactly the contrary effect.

SALES OF LAND.—His Excellency the Governor-General has directed it to be notified, that the undermentioned portion of land, advertised to be put up to sale at Queanbeyan, on the 14th instant, has been withdrawn: Lot 17. 49 acres, county of Murray, at Emu Flat, near Lake George. The undermentioned town allotments advertised to be put up to sale at Ophir, on the 14th instant, have also been withdrawn: Lots 1—10 and 22—29.

FOUR TONS OF GOLD!

THE Kate, which yesterday sailed for England, conveyed from our shores upwards of two tons of gold; and the Melbourne, which sailed from Port Port Phillip last week, had on board nearly two tons and a quarter. It is probable that both these vessels will reach England about the end of April, and the report that four tons and a quarter of Gold has arrived from Australia, will add to the excitement which the previously received news will have caused. Steamers once in two months, indeed!—a steamer every Monday morning, at four o'clock, *via* the Cape, and one every Thursday morning, at nine, *via* Panama, will be a great deal nearer what we shall require; and as for a Parliamentary grant, why, if it is not given freely and quickly, we have no doubt the passengers, mails, and specie will amply pay a well appointed line of first class steamers, whenever they may be laid on.

MR. JUSTICE DICKINSON'S PAMPHLET.

THE question whether our Legislative body shall be continued in its present form, or whether, in virtue of the powers conferred by Parliament, it shall hereafter consist of two chambers, and if so, of what materials the upper house shall be constructed, and in whose hands the appointment of its members shall be vested, is one upon which, notwithstanding its importance, the colonists have as yet expressed no formal opinion, either in the Legislative Council, where it has to be determined, or out of doors. And it is one that involves so many collateral questions, and touches so closely upon the points at issue between the aristocratic and the democratic elements of our society, that to hope for its being discussed without any acerbity of political temper, or for its being settled with anything approaching unanimity of judgment, would be simply chimerical.

It is, however, an encouraging omen, that whilst yet the public mind is quiescent on the subject, the question has been taken up by one whose station, whose personal character, and whose acknowledged talents as an expounder of the law, entitle his opinions to a respectful and dispassionate consideration. We know of no individual amongst as better qualified than Mr. Justice DICKINSON to take the lead in so grave an enquiry, and to impart a healthful tone to the discussion. He has hitherto stood aloof from the political arena, taking no share in political controversy, and identifying himself with no political party. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he enters the field untrammelled by any party prejudices of his own, and that in that field he will encounter no party antipathies arrayed against himself.

The pamphlet which His Honor has just submitted to the public, in the form of "A Letter to the Honorable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council on the formation of a Second Chamber in the Legislature of New South Wales," is just what might have been expected from such a quarter. Mild in its temper, dignified in its tone, clear and cogent in its reasonings, and free from the slightest taint of dogmatism or dictation, the Letter will commend itself to the esteem of every candid reader, however indisposed he may be to acquiesce in its conclusions. We are scarcely justified, however, in applying the word *conclusions* to any portion of its contents. Its object throughout is rather to *suggest* than to conclude—to put the question into a debateable shape—to indicate a train of thought which may be useful to his readers in assisting them to arrive at conclusions of their own.

In considering the primary question, whether a second chamber is desirable, the honorable and learned author begins by inquiring what element exists in the British House of Lords that, independently of the form of the institution and the feudality of its origin, is a valuable ingredient in legislation. That element he considers to be *foresight*, which he thus defines and describes;—

By foresight I mean not an unreasoning conservatism, which would remain at anchor in a dangerous offing, but a cautious watchfulness which would, before changing position, carefully study the best charts which the world's experience has compiled. Such quality is exercised by the House of Lords, because each Peer is naturally anxious for the preservation of his name in the land, and of his title to posterity. He, therefore, anxiously deliberates how a proposal, if enacted, may affect the fortunes of his posterity. His interest in the continuance of title, and of the existing state of affairs, renders him cautious against precipitate legislation, while the independence of his Parliamentary position emboldens him to say for the benefit of his country and posterity, "this measure must undergo further deliberation" The great advantage conferred upon the British people by the House of Lords, is a confidence of stability in their political arrangements The inheritor of possessions, the acquirer of property, and the steady pursuer of a business or profession, enjoys the feeling that things, in the main, will proceed next year as during the present period. Though living in a country where the democratic element has fair play, and is working vigorously and even *rapidly*, yet no one in England ever fears that his fortune may be snatched from him, or his position debased, by any sudden convulsion of popular excitement. The cautious deliberation evinced by the Lords, and their natural distrust of innovations, induce them to pause before consenting to any measure that has not been thoroughly sifted and discussed. It by no means follows that a measure will certainly be passed through the Upper House, because on its first promulgation it may have found favour with the House of Commons, or excited popular fervour without the Parliament. Experience has shown, that every really good measure introduced into the British Parliament has been finally enacted, but hardly ever until by discussion and deliberation the Lords have been satisfied that the whole country was convinced that it *ought* to become the law. The Lords are enabled to prevent intemperate and hasty legislation, to secure deliberation, and effect amendments, simply because they are not immediately amenable to constituencies, who may eject them from their position as senators. Though the British people are aware, that by the House of Commons representing the democratic and progressive spirit of the nation, every *good* proposition will certainly become a law, they as certainly are conscious that by means of the House of Lords, every proposition will be most cautiously considered so that its *goodness* may be tested.

The object contemplated in the formation of a second chamber, as indicated in the foregoing passage, is to guard, not only against hasty and inconsiderate legislation, but against such legislation as might jeopardise the rights of property and the settled institutions of the country; and the *foresight* by which this object may be accomplished will be best secured, the writer suggests, by basing our upper chamber on the *hereditary* principle. But he distinguishes between the hereditary *principle* and the hereditary *system*. By the hereditary system, he means the system established in the British House of Lords, which gives to the son a necessary succession to the legislative functions exercised by the father. Though he proposes no such system for our own upper house, still he thinks it expedient that the hereditary principle should be applied to it in some other form, so as to insure amongst its members, as a class, the exercise of that foresight which he regards as the ingredient in legislation which gives to the House of Lords its peculiar value. He proposes, then, that instead of hereditary legislators, our second chamber should be composed exclusively of men possessing hereditary honours, no matter whether elected by the people or, as in the case of the Scotch peers, by the members of the order themselves, and no matter how long or how short the term of their senatorial service.

In asking wherein these honours should consist, Mr. DICKINSON finds a precedent in the Baronetage of Nova Scotia, and suggests the institution in this colony of an hereditary order of the same kind, and that from this order our upper chamber should be selected. The attainment of such a distinction, he conceives, would be an object of honorable ambition to the colonists; and, if liberally bestowed by the Crown, a great inducement to all to the exercise of private and public virtue, and a great attraction to wealthy capitalists from England to fix themselves, their families, and their fortunes in this quarter of the world. And he remarks:—

Nor would the establishment of hereditary honours in this colony be invidious. The existence of social distinctions and the transmission of hereditary honours are congenial to the inclinations of Englishmen, who do not change their dispositions by emigrating to Australia. The natural disparity of mankind in mental capacity, in bodily strength, and in continuous perseverance, must everywhere produce inequality in social condition, and they who possess superior social advantages, will in the long run acquire political superiority; and so the spirit of aristocracy will ever exist in society, and influence the action of government. It has been said that there are four natural aristocracies, namely, those of wealth, talent, manners, and birth. The aristocracies of wealth and talent are speedily apparent in every society; that of manners may be expected to follow; and surely it is desirable that the one of birth, which is less invidious than the others, and which would exercise over them an influence beneficially counteracting, would be treated by a British community as not only in itself a valuable social ingredient, but as peculiarly grateful to their feelings, by reviving and perpetuating in a distant country, the same form of society in which they rejoiced at home. These natural aristocracies, it has been said, should be blended into one *constitutional* aristocracy, so that each might influence and check the others. Let an hereditary order be constituted, and that order a senatorial qualification, and in a few generations the natural aristocracies will be fused into one legal power. Such a distinction should, however, be attainable by every deserving individual, as are now the offices of the law, and the dignities in the Church of England.

Such are the main features of the system suggested by Mr. Justice DICKINSON, for the construction of a Second Chamber in the Colonial Legislature. For matters of detail, and for the ingenious reasonings by which the principle and the several parts of his plan are justified and recommended, we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself. Our own impression is, that for the introduction into our as yet small community of a Colonial Baronetage, or any other hereditary order of local origin, the feelings of the community are scarcely prepared. At the same time, for the able manner in which His Honor has contributed his quota to the full and dispassionate consideration of one of the most important questions connected with the permanent interests of our country, we think the Legislative Council and the colonists at large owe him their warmest thanks.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have Adelaide papers to the 24th December, four days later than our former advices.

The reward of £1000 offered by the local government for the discovery of a gold field of a certain yield, had produced a strong sensation; and already had several promising discoveries been announced. Mr. O. M. Stephen, the barrister, who, at the late public meeting on the Loan Bill had distinctly asserted his knowledge of two extensive gold fields, had addressed the following letter to the editor of the *South Australian Register*:—

"Sir,—Knowing that many persons are waiting to learn the progress of my communications with the Government respecting the South Australian gold-fields, I beg to state that I have announced (but till after this week in confidence) to the Government the gold district; and have this day received instructions to arrange with the Government Commissioners a day for showing the spot, for which I have requested 40 licenses to be prepared for myself and consituents. Early next week, therefore, I hope to pilot adventurers to the exact localities.

"I may also inform the public that his Excellency has been good enough to sanction an arrangement I have suggested with regard to the form of the licenses, which will be very acceptable to many, and will also protect employers of adventurers from being wronged by them in case their honesty should be too sorely tried by the gold. It consists in the Governor having sanctioned the issue of the licenses either in the name of the party paying for them, or by a succession of numbers, so that the license can be delivered by the head of the party to the man for the time being actually at work.

"Yours, &c.,
"GEO. M. STEPHEN.

"23rd December, 1851."

The *Adelaide Chronicle* says, "Gold seems the all-absorbing topic; money-making is now out of fashion, and the people are thinking of nothing but gold *finding*. A party of forty-six started for Mount Gambier a few weeks since, and news reached Adelaide yesterday that they had been most unprecedentedly successful, and it was rumoured that the leader of the party would give £10 per week to labouring men, and £5 for assistants, such as clerks, &c. This latter is, we are afraid, too good to be true, but we have not the least doubt but that gold digging in or near Adelaide will soon absorb all the labour, and leave the Government without the necessary servants to carry on the ordinary police."

"The commission to grant gold digging licenses has been appointed,—it consists of the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Babbage, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. It is understood that the localities will be made known, and licenses be granted by the Government in the course of a few days, and then it will be—hurrah for the diggings! It is unnecessary to mention the numerous discoveries of gold said to have been made near Adelaide, as no doubt many are idle reports. We might however mention that a party has offered terms to rent a small portion of a location belonging to the Perseverance Mining Company, and that a person now working has contracted with a land owner on the Torrens to give one-fifth of the gold procured."

The journals before us contain a number of paragraphs confirming the report of gold having been found in many localities throughout the province.

The proceedings in the Legislative Council continued to be merely of the usual routine character, previous to the prorogation. On the motion of Mr. Baker, the Collector of Customs had laid on the table a comparative statement of Customs' Receipts, from which it appeared, that the Receipts from 26th December, 1849, to the 25th September, 1850, amounted to £73,334 14s. 11d.; and those from the 26th December, 1850, to the 25th September, 1851, to £70,857 6s. 7d. The Weekly Returns from the 5th October to the 21st December, 1850 (both inclusive) presented an aggregate of £25,924 1s. 4d.; whilst the aggregate for the like period in the present year was £21,601 10s. 3d.; the total diminution in receipts during the eventful period just closed, being £6,799 19s. 5d.

THE VICTORIA GOLD FIELDS.

A CAREFUL perusal of the local journals, and advices from private correspondents, confirms us in the belief that the report of the return miners by the Favorite was substantially correct. Of the richness of the diggings at Mount Alexander there is not a question; but the total want of that great staff of life, WATER, had compelled thousands to abandon their search for gold; whilst the inroads of disease threatened to thin the ranks of those who remained. We take the following extracts from the communications of the correspondents of the two daily journals:—

The correspondent of the *Argus* writes thus:—"Since my return from Melbourne, people have left by thousands; many parts of the creek which were formerly crowded with tents, are now almost tentless; and unless rain comes *soon*, will be entirely deserted. There are many complaints of poor success, some not making sufficient to clear their daily expenses, while there are few who can say they are doing well. There are more reasons than one for these complaints; the heat is so excessive that few can work in the sun; the ground has become so hard for want of rain, that nothing but a pick-axe can break it, and for the same reason you cannot wash without puddling; and lastly, the water has become so thick that nothing but heavy gold can be obtained. As I stated in a former letter, it is madness for men to give up good situations to come here. There is plenty of gold, but it cannot be got for the next four months in any quantity. * * * Were I to write as interest dictates, I should recommend every one to come, as I should therby be a gainer by their loss; but as a true correspondent I state real facts; and it shall never be said that my reports have caused misery to a family through being false."

In the leading columns of the same journal we find the following remarks:—"Even if the numbers of fresh pilgrims replace those temporarily leaving the gold field, so as to keep the total number from diminishing, the unanimous reports of the scarcity of water, and the hardness of the ground, can lead to no other conviction, than that the average of success will be very much reduced till the rainy season comes round again. Large numbers of able-bodied labourers now flocking in that direction, would earn not only much more certain wages, but would realise a larger sum, with the sickle, than for the next few months they will be able to do with the cradle; and they need not fear but that the gold will be awaiting them, snugly hid in many a gully and many a creek, when the rain comes to help them to find it."

The *Melbourne Herald* thus reports the arrival of the last Government escort, on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo: "The Mount Alexander escort brought down yesterday eight hundred and eighty-three pounds, two ounces, and ten pennyweights, or ten thousand, five hundred, and ninety-eight ounces of gold. The escort from Ballarat only the nominal quantity of three pounds, or thirty-six ounces. The accounts from the Mount confirm the report of our own correspondent, contained in his letter inserted in yesterday's *Herald*, viz., that thousands are returning as fast as they arrive, owing to the scarcity of water. The Ballarat escort will be discontinued from this date."

The correspondent of the same paper writes as follows from Mount Alexander:—"These diggings are now comparatively deserted; large numbers left last week—many on Wednesday, and several more will be off to-day. The want of water is the principal cause of this emigration, for though a great many are gone holiday keeping, yet, had the water lasted out, a great many would have remained steady at work. The excessive bad weather for this week past has caused considerable illness. Within the last two or three days we have had thunder and lightning, and but very little rain."

According to Mr. Paterson's last gold circular, December 29, the price of gold, which, during the previous week, had ranged from 54s. to 56s. was stated to be 55s. He adds, "Immense quantities of gold are held in hand by the diggers, in expectation of a rise in the market; and, failing that, they intend shipping it, selling only what will realize sufficient money for each new outfit. It is generally expected the price of gold will be firmly fixed, and that in a few months there will be no difficulty in effecting sales to any amount. Many parties intend pursuing their usual avocations till the beginning of the wet season, and then taking another six months' spell at the diggings."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE S. F. MILFORD, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Ayerst, an adjourned second meeting was held. Claims amounting to £854 0s. 5d. were proved; insolvent was examined, and the meeting terminated.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of John Terry Hughes, deceased, an adjourned second meeting at eleven o'clock.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(*From late Australasian Papers.*)

THE overland mail from Melbourne to Geelong has been discontinued.—It is feared that a large portion of the wheat crop in the neighbourhood of Geelong, will be destroyed for want of hands to reap it.—The East Strathdownie Station has, says the *Portland Guardian*, again changed hands, Mr. Coutts having sold it to a Mr. M'Kellar, from the Avoca. The sheep realised 9s. 6d. per head, without the wool.—Notice has been given, that no license will be issued in any of the gold districts of Victoria, to authorise the occupation of any ground, or disturbing the soil for the purpose of searching for gold, within half a mile of every side of a homestead.—As a general rule no person is in future to be admitted into the Government service at Victoria is under sixteen or above forty years of age.—Mr. P. J. Cregin and a person named Brodie were, says the *Melbourne Herald*, yesterday morning transferred from the Melbourne Gaol to the Yarra Lunatic Asylum, as dangerous lunatics.—The following gentlemen have been appointed a Board of Education for Port Phillip: James F. Palmer, Esq., (chairman), and C. H. Ebden, William Westgarth, H. C. E. Childers, and Thomas H. Power, Esqrs.—Gold in large quantities is said to have been discovered at Mount Gambier, about midway between Adelaide and Melbourne.—The Bishop of New Zealand held a visitation at Lyttleton on the 1st December, which was attended by four beneficed and five unbeneficed clergymen.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. BURT.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dray, Carts, Saddles and Bridles, Harness, &c.

MR. C. MARTIN.—At his Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses and Carriages.

MR. G. PICKERING.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sundries; at 12 o'clock, Muslin Dresses, Hosiery, Slops, &c.

MR. ARMSTRONG. — At his Repository, at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses.

CONVEYANCE OF SPECIE AND BANK NOTES UNDER ESCORT.

From Yesterday's Government Gazette.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney 9th January, 1852. His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified, for general information, that persons having specie or bank notes to transmit to Bathurst or Goulburn, can forward the same by the return gold escorts, at the following rates of commission, viz.:

For Specie,—one per cent.

For bank notes,—one quarter per cent.

2. The specie or notes intended to be forwarded under this arrangement by the return escort to Bathurst, (which starts from Sydney on every Friday afternoon at 5 P.M.,) must be delivered to the Colonial Treasurer between the hours of eleven and four o'clock of that day; and the remittances intended to be sent by the return gold conveyance to Goulburn, must be delivered to that officer between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A.M., of every second Monday, commencing on Monday, the 19th instant.

3. It is understood that in the event of a loss, notwithstanding the security of the protection of the escort, the government will not be responsible for it.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—Duncan M'Farlane was yesterday brought before Mr. Dowling, charged with disorderly conduct. Constable Ledge deposed that about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, hearing a noise in a lane off Kent-street, he proceeded thither; the prisoner was there making a great noise, women flying in every direction, and several persons called out to beware of him, for that he had an axe; witness saw an axe lying on the ground, he placed himself between it and him, and on his speaking to him he retired into his house, and returned brandishing a naked sword; witness defended himself with his staff until assistance arrived; prisoner was drunk. The bench ordered prisoner to enter into sureties to be of good behaviour, and in default to be imprisoned for seven days.

COMMITTALS.—John Warner, in the employ of Mr. J. W. Roche, was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing one bottle of ale, value 1s., the property of his master; and Mary Dunbar was committed for trial, charged with having stolen a table-cloth, the property of Mr. Raper.

POLICE DISTRICTS. — Certain amendments having become necessary in the boundaries of the Police Districts of Dubbo, Surat, Warialda, and Wee Waa, His Excellency the Governor-General has directed the publication of the boundaries of these districts respectively, in lieu of those assigned to them in the notices of 17th January, 1850, and 17th June, 1851.

SUPPLY OF WATER.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Lieut.-Col. Barney, the Colonial Architect, the Civil Engineer, R. M. Robey, Esq., and Robert Tooth, Esq., to be a board to enquire into and report on the best means of obtaining an adequate supply of pure water to the city of Sydney.

THE DOG NUISANCE.—On Thursday, Charles Crawford was found guilty of keeping a dog which attacked and bit one Richard Macpherson, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with 5s. costs.

THE FUTURE OF SYDNEY.—With its unrivalled harbour, this town of Sydney may, hereafter, not improbably, have a rank among the numerous cities of the British empire, inferior alone to that of London. From the development of the natural resources of the colony, with the consequent extension of its inland trade and foreign commerce, and its resulting advancement in refinement and education, in the liberal arts and learned sciences, we may be permitted, without indulging in romantic speculations, to anticipate a future when a verdant and teeming country, a prosperous gentry and thriving cultivators, may greet the eyes of travellers in every direction; when picturesque villages and substantial towns may arise in every quarter, and Sydney shine before the world, not as a mere collection of shops and warehouses, but as exhibiting along with those most solid indications of prosperity, public and private edifices of elegance and comfort, of grandeur and of taste; the Pacific Ocean may have its City of palaces, and on the shores of Port Jackson may spring up a City with its suburbs not only displaying the trading conveniences of a Bristol, but unfolding also the scenic grandeur of a Genoa; perchance combining the commercial capabilities of a Liverpool, with the palatial splendour of a Venice. - *Mr. Justice Dickinson.*

POSTAGE.—His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified, for general information, that letters addressed to the departments and officers of the Government on the public service, and forwarded through the post, but not pre-paid, will be refused, with a view to their being returned to the writers, who, under the 28th clause of the Act of Council, 15th Victoria, No. 12, will be liable to pay the postage thereon. 2. The only exception to this rule will be in the case of Clergymen, or persons not in the public service, who may have occasion to send in returns to any department of Government of an entirely public nature, such for instance as the returns of births, marriages, and burials, but the nature of the return must in all such cases be endorsed on the cover in which it is inclosed. 3. To reduce the cost of postage to individuals having occasion to make remittances to the Colonial Treasury, or any other public department, all sums under one pound should be remitted in postage stamps of the equivalent value, for which credit will be given as cash. - *Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

SERJEANT GRAVES.—In reference to a statement from our Ophir correspondent, respecting Serjeant Graves, we find that the Government have behaved most liberally, having ordered payment of his surgeon's account and his full pay, and in the event of his being unfit for further employment in the police, an adequate pension will be granted. In addition to his pay the Governor General ordered all expenses at the time to be paid by the Government.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.—An individual from the higher portion of Campbell's River, informs us that a most destructive hail storm took place on Tuesday week, about two o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied with terrific claps of thunder. According to his description the first indications appeared in the west, shortly after which it blew a perfect tornado, tearing up trees by the roots and smashing the trunks of others of from one to three feet in diameter, with as much ease as if they were frail reeds. The track of the storm was strewn with limbs, branches, and fallen timber in every direction, as if a falling party had swept the country of its natural clothing. The ground was covered in some places with hail, or rather lumps of ice, to the depth of six or eight inches, some of them much larger than the ordinary marble. After continuing an easterly direction for some time it commenced a retrograde movement towards the west with unmitigated fury, and devastated the crops of the neighbourhood, battering the wheat to pieces on the ground. The names of several individuals well known to us were mentioned, who were deprived in the short space of half-an-hour of the produce of the year's labour, just as it was ready for the sickle. Fortunately its course was not a wide one, and the country over which it extended is not very thickly occupied. - *Bathurst Free Press.*

STEALING FROM THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—Louisa Colyer, (an out-door pensioner upon the Benevolent Society, but whose dress and general comfortable appearance indicated that she ought rather to be a contributor to its funds), was charged with having stolen a sheet, valued 6d., the property of the Committee managing the affairs of the Benevolent Asylum. Maria M'Fadden, a nurse in the institution, deposed, that on Wednesday forenoon, she saw the prisoner take up a sheet, which had been spread out upon the grass in the paddock, and folding it up, put it under her apron; she reported what she had seen, and a constable was sent for. Constable Dixon deposed that he was sent for to take the prisoner into custody; he told her the charge against her, which she denied; on searching her, however, the sheet produced was taken from under her apron. The Mayor regretted that he had no power to deal summarily with such a petty theft as this, but he had no alternative but to send her to another Court. She was then committed to take her trial at the court of Quarter Sessions.

EXPORT OF GOLD BY THE KATE.

THE following are the quantities of gold shipped yesterday for London, by the ship Kate, Captain Brodrick.

	Oz.	dwt.	gn.
Robert Campbell, Tertius	3573	0	0
G. A. Lloyd	4344	14	0
Montefiore, Graham, & Co.	1474	9	22
L. and S. Spyer	3989	5	0
D. Davis	616	15	0
Rossiter and Lazarus	969	14	0
Gilchrist and Alexander	1160	0	0
Cooper, Brothers	993	2	1
Thomas Holt, Jun	1584	13	0
Smith, Croft, and Co.	3449	13	0
Prince and Bray	1500	0	0
Walker and Larnach	2218	10	0
Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.	1849	19	0
Ray, Glaister, and Co.	648	0	0
Augustus Dreutler	262	0	0
Crawley and Smith	528	0	0
William Hindson	107	15	0
Thacker and Co.	1090	12	0
Thomas Perkins	209	10	0
J. M. Smyth	208

cutor could not swear positively to the younger prisoner, Millington, and he was discharged. Mr. Barker informed the bench that the elder Millington was a very bad boy, and had led the others into the mischief; and that Howlin had been, some time since, imprisoned for assaulting him, Mr. Barker. They were sentenced each to seven days' hard labour in gaol, with an intimation, that, if brought before the bench for a similar offence, they would be punished for felony.

ASSAULTING THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.—James Murphy was given in charge by Mr. Ryan, and brought before the court for assaulting him, the chief constable, who was furnished with a warrant, authorizing him to eject the prisoner from a house in Fennell-street, and to give possession to Mr. Staff, as directed under the Tenement Act. Prisoner refused to open the door, and dared Mr. Ryan to do so. Mr. Ryan read and explained the warrant, and then prised the door open. Prisoner got into a rage, tore Mr. Ryan's clothes, and scattered all the buttons about the place, endeavoured to strike him, and thrice attempted to get an axe, but was prevented by Mr. Staff, who assisted in dragging him out of the house. Murphy's conduct continued so violent that additional assistance had to be procured before any restraint was put upon his temper. The Bench ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of £5, or go one month to gaol. Murphy chose the latter.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE ARISING FROM VAGRANCY.—Strong able-bodied scoundrels are making a practice of going to the premises of unprotected individuals under pretence of begging alms On Sunday last, a fellow knocked at the front door of a respectable resident in Campbell street, and asked for something to eat; a large slice of bread and butter was given him, which he made no attempt to eat; but began to increase his demands, and among other things wished to know from the lady at the door whether the rest of the family were at Divine Service; next all but insisted that a knife should be brought to him, this being refused, he asked for a light; in fact, every pretext was resorted to in order to get an entrance into the house; when great alarm was felt and the door quickly slammed. One of these characters was brought up this week, caught pursuing a number of little girls; he was sent to hard labour in gaol for seven days. It is to be hoped that our police will look sharp, and quickly apprehend these vagrants.

A TRIP TO THE RAILWAY WORKS.—We took a ride down the line this week for the purpose of ascertaining what effect the strong opposition offered by the honorable and learned member for Cumberland, in his seat in Council, had made upon the Company's operations; and we must say that it was a matter of the greatest surprise to witness from ninety to one hundred men actively at work. At the west end of the line is a large square of flat land fenced in, and men actively engaged in preparing for the erection of the half-way station between Sydney and Parramatta. The whole of the bridges under the present contract are in a very forward state of completion; and we would remark that the spendid timber used in their construction would form an exceedingly good specimen of the product of our forest trees. From witnessing the great activity and exertion exercised by the men excavating, we were led to believe that the judicious contractor had very properly engaged them by the piece, in preference to day labour. The most attractive part of the works, however, was the tramroad waggons, to four of which were but two horses attached, drawing with ease about sixteen tons weight; literally removing the mountains into the valleys. Our attention was next called to what reminded us of the Government lumber yards in the time of the principal public works of the colony,—here were the offices of the contractor and engineer; the smiths' and engineer's department, where the numerous workmen were employed; the compact stabling; with the dwellings, in all forming a comfortable square. The entire line of the present contract is fenced in, and the whole affair is calculated to inspire a hope that this most important work will progress more rapidly than the circumstances of the present state of the colony, and the extreme want of labour, will warrant. We will conclude by wishing that every success may attend the railway.

A MEETING of the Road Trust was held on Wednesday evening last, pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. Lyons, solicitor to the Commissioners, laid on the table the respective bonds of Mr. Rowling, the new treasurer and secretary, as also that of the lessees of the tolls in the district. It was resolved that the works should continue on the Windsor road, where the operations of the trust are so highly necessary. The Surveyor represented the dangerous state of the bridge across Haslam's creek, and a committee was appointed to examine the work. Mr. Hugh Hughes' tender was accepted for making and metalling a mile and a quarter of the Great Western Road, near Dean's, at seven shillings and sixpence per lineal yard. The accounts were passed, and the balance proved that the Commissioner's appropriated the funds as quick as they came into their hands.

The Water Committee met and passed a resolution to the effect, that as the contractor for the erection of the dam had failed to fulfil his contract, that fresh tenders be called for by advertisement.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR markets continue exceedingly depressed, goods are being sacrificed at rates ruinous in most instances to the importer, nor can we hold out any better prospects so long as goods are recklessly brought forward on a glutted market, indeed, it surprises us much how auctioneers will undertake the sale of goods on which there is a reserve price; for persons acquainted with our market, for the last few months, must know that it is almost impossible to effect forced sales, however low the price. Our importers alone are to blame for the miserable state our market is reduced to; there is a heavy consumption of goods, and there would be a brisk demand, were the trade not terrified from operating by the reckless system hitherto preserved in. Considerable sales of brandy are reported during the week at rates a shade lower than last quoted. Rum continues in demand, and large sales reported of East India at about 2s. 6d., being first quality. Ale and porter in bottle have been taken freely from the ship at rates ranging from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; ale being in demand, cannot be purchased in wood or bottle in quantities; porter in wood has also been taken from the ship's side at full rates. the stock in the market is very low. But little business is being done in tea, sugar, flour, tobacco, metals, drapery &c.

H. HARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, January 10.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

WE have very little worth noticing this week in the shape of intelligence from our Mines. Several gentlemen inform us that the Western Road is becoming thronged with persons on their way back to the various diggings, after spending Christmas in town, so that we may hope in a few weeks to report as favourably as we could wish.

At Ophir some parties are doing well; and Messrs. Samuel and Macintosh have commenced draining their waterhole, which is expected to yield a very handsome return for their capital and labour. The Gold Mining Company are also making arrangements to commence operations on the large pond at the junction of Summerhill and Lewis Ponds Creeks,—so that this, our maiden gold field, will become once more the scene of active engagement.

The Turon is again assuming the appearance it presented several weeks ago: some of the ted claims are being worked, although with considerable difficulty, and grand results are anticipated. Two or three parties on Sheep station Point are very quietly putting their earnings away without making any noise about it. We know of three men who have been taking out regularly 25 ounces per week for several weeks past.

From Braidwood we hear of a new mine being opened in the vicinity of Major's Creek, which is likely to be more prolific than anything yet discovered in that district. Several parties have set to work, and a few days will show their success.

The principal topic of the week, however, has been the existence of new diggi gs in the Maneroo Country, and about the Snowy River, which are said to exceed in richness any mines yet operated upon, and are supposed to be what the Government are keeping in reserve until after harvest. We shall know more about this, in all probability, before our next circular, and be able to write positively on the subject.

The news from Victoria is exceedingly discouraging, arising from the scarcity of water, and consequent impossibility of working the mines Ballarat was deserted, and men were leaving Mount Alexander by thousands. It is rather singular that we should be suffering from too much water, and our friends in Victoria from too little. The escort brought into Melbourne last week, from Mount Alexander, 10,958 ozs.; and from Ballarat, 35 ozs.

Our last arrival from Hobart Town brought a rumour that gold had been discovered in Van Diemen's Land, between Launceston and George Town; but it is not yet sufficiently authentic to justify us in placing much dependence in the report—the next vessel will convey full particulars.

The escort, on Thursday, brought down from Ophir, 213 ozs.; the Turon, 1539; and Bathurst, 297 ozs.; and the mails from Braidwood, 108 ozs.; the Turon, 460 ozs.; Yass, 4 ozs.; Bathurst, 88 ozs.; Mudgee, 37 ozs.—in all by escort and mails, 2,096 ozs.—worth about £7,981. 16s.

The price has ranged through the week from 63s. to 63s., the latter figure having been given for Mount Alexander gold—large quantities have, however, been purchased at 62s.

We have much pleasure in reporting that the heaviest shipment yet made, consisting of 2 tons 106 lbs., left our harbour yesterday for London, and it is gratifying to find that so far from the gold diminishing it is increasing by every ship, thus affording the best of evidence that our miners continue to prosper. The export will, therefore, stand as follows:—

9th January, per Kata, for London.	49 274 ozs.
Which at 63s. per oz. gives.....	£160,140 18 0
Add previous export.....	466,568 2 4
Total gold shipped to this date ...	£626,708 12 4

Exchange on London—drafts against gold 7 per cent.; freights ½ per cent.

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

474, George-street, January 10.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

I BEG to hand you the result of this day's sale, and have the satisfaction of reporting a rise in the price of gold. The accounts from Victoria report a considerable rise in price, and a falling off in production which is also the case in our own district, our diggings being only partially worked. I have no doubt prices will be firmer. The gold of Australia, from the accounts received is of the highest character, exceeding in richness any yet discovered.

Lot 1—Araluen gold, 33 oz, F. Ebsworth, 63s 1d.....	£104	1	9
2—Turon ditto, 65 oz 18 dwts, Thacker and Co., 63s 1d.....	207	17	1
3—Ditto ditto, 230 oz 11 dwts, Lamb, Parbury, and Co., 63s 1d.....	727	3	10
4—Ditto ditto, 210 oz 14 dwts 12 grs, R. Campbell, sen. and Co., 63s 1d	964	13	2
5—Ditto ditto, 158 oz 6 dwts, F. Ebsworth, 63s.....	497	5	11
6—Ditto ditto, 117 oz 18 dwts, Lamb, Parbury, and Co., 63s 1d.....	371	17	5
7—Ditto ditto, 66 oz 8 dwts, C. Abrahams, 63s 2d.....	209	14	4
8—Araluen ditto, 54 oz 19 dwts, J. Alexander, 63s 2d.....	173	11	1
9—Meroo Creek ditto, 50 oz 16 dwts 18 grs, Lamb, Parbury, and Co., 62s 10d.....	159	13	6
10—Blindman's Creek ditto, 20 oz, R. Campbell, sen. and Co., 63s.....	63	0	0
11—Turon ditto, 20 oz 2 dwts, Willis, Merry and Co., 63s 1d.....	63	8	0
12—Ditto ditto, 16 oz, Mr. J. Lublin, 62s 11d.....	50	6	8
13—Ditto ditto, 9 oz 6 dwts R. Campbell, sen. and Co., 62s 11d.....	29	5	2
14—One nugget, 2 oz 6 dwts 3 grs, T. Woolley, 53s 6d.....	6	3	4
15—One ditto, 1 oz 7 dwts 10 grs, Walford, 42s.....	2	14	11
16—Four smaller ditto, 11 dwts 13 grs, Walford, 53s.....	1	12	3
17—Specimens of gold in matrix, F. Ebsworth.....	3	0	0
18—Araluen gold, 10 oz, F. Ebsworth, 63s.....	31	10	0
19—Ditto ditto, 11 oz 1 dwt, F. Ebsworth, 63s.....	34	16	9
	£3311	14	2

Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. COHEN.

490, George-street.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

	Div. per Ann. last declared.	Paid up per Share.	Price.
Bank of Australasia..	4 per cent....	£40	
Union Bank	10 ,,	25	} 22 per ct.
		2 10s.	} premium.
Bank of N. S. Wales..	10 ,,	20	£23.
Commercial Bank....	10 ,,	25	£30
Gas Light Company..	10 ,,	6	£7 10s.
Sim. Navigation Co..	Estab. July 1..	18	£18 ex div.
Genl. Assurance Co..	10* per cent....	5	£5 10s.
Railway Company ..	5 per cent. in.	2 5s.	5 per ct. dis.

* Upon the share of £4—besides £1 per share added to stock, and a further bonus of 10s. per share in cash.

† Sanctioned *permanently* by the Imperial Government, and secured on the Land Fund.

Govt. Debentures—		
N. S. Wales	Interest 3½d. per diem	1 p. ct. p.m.
New Zealand	,, 8 per ct. per an.	par.

Mortgages are negotiated at interest, of from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—The prices of shares include the interest or dividends from the last payment.

W. BARTON,
January 9. 486, George-street.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

OUR produce markets have not been marked by any change whatever during the past week, quotations remaining the same as given in our last report.

The sales of Wool have been large; the general description, however, of the wools sold at auction was not such as to command high rates.

The price of Gold has slightly advanced, and three guineas have been quoted for choice samples. Quantity offering, comparatively small.

Freights to London—Wool, ¼d. to ¾d. per lb.
Hides, 15s. to 1l. per ton.
Tallow, 2l. to —— per ton.
Oil, 3l. per ton, imperial.
Gold, ½ per cent.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 5½ per cent. discount
Private bills (with produce hypothecated)—7 per cent. discount.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.	s. d.
Superior clips	1 4½ to	1 —
Fair to good	1 2½ to	1 3½
Low to middling	1 0½ to	1 2
Grease	0 5½ to	0 8½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 8 to	1 0
Handwashed and scoured	1 1 to	1 6

TALLOW.

Beef	£7 8 0 to	£28 10 0
Mutton	28 10 0 to	29 10 0
Station talkow	24 0 0	
Hides, each	2s. to 3s. 0d.	
Sheepskins, per lb.....	5½d. to 5½d.	

GOLD.

Nuggets, per oz. 3l. 1s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.

THOMAS S. HORT.

Circular Quay, Sydney, January 9.

MR. HORT'S PRODUCE SALE, JANUARY 8.—WOOL: IN, 8 bales at 11½d.; P, 6 at 14d.; E, 7 at 13½d.; PMRY, 17 at 13½d. HM, 3 (skin) at 12½d.; ditto, 3 at 13½d.; RJ, 9 at 14½d.; CH, 41 at 13½d.; TA, 24 at 15½d.; 1 at 14½d.; IFIELD, 15 at 14½d.; CTP, 32 at 14½d.; NSL, 7 (grease) 7 at 7½d.; Z, 7 at 13½d.; 1 at 7½d.; ARF, 10 at 13½d.; C, 1 at 13½d.; 7 in diamond 6 at 14½d.; 1 bag at 12d.; AJ, 1 bale at 8½; DA 2 (skin) at 15½d.; MR, 2 at 15½d.; 2 packets at 8½d.; 1 (grey) at 6½d.; JD, 1 (broken) at 5½d.; Ch, 2 (broken and black wool) at 10½d.; TS, 1 (broken) at 6d.; L & J (broken) at 10½d.; JS, 1 at 13½d.; W & E over 0 4 (broken) at 12d.; HG, 11 at 14½d.; P over RY, 8 at 15½d.; LH, 26 at 15½d.; M P, 73 at 14½d.; ditto, 1 (clippings) at 6½d.; S, 7 at 12½d.; TS, 12 at 13½d.; AI, 29 at 13½d.; Skins: 870 at 4½d., 27 at 5½d. 242 at 4½d.; Tallow: R, 46 casks at 28l 6s.; C, 9 at 28l 0s.; R, 1 at 25l.; 91, 1 at 28l 6s.; 6½, 1 in diamond, 1 at 27l.; W, 8 at 23l.; Fleur de lis, 10 at 29l. Hides: 67 at 6s 3d, 42 at 7s 3d, 38 at 6s 3d, 31 at 6s. 10 at 7s. Calf Skins: 100 at 1s. Woolfashing: 18 coils at 15l per ton. Gold: 221 ounces at 3l 3s.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

THE MILLS.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: A few loads of wheat have been offered, which sold at the prices last quoted—4s 6d to 5s. according to sample. Flour remains without alteration—14l for fine, 12l for second quality, per ton of 20·0 lbs. Bran is to 1s 2d per bushel.—Mr. Brickfat: The supply of wheat during the week has been very limited. A few small lots arrived to market, and readily sold at 5s to 5s 3d per bushel. The demand for flour is steady, and price firm, at 14l per ton for fine, and 12l seconds. Bran 1s to 1s 4d per bushel.—Mr. Smart: No alteration has taken place in either wheat or flour since last report.

MAIZE is worth from 2s 9d to 3s per bushel, with an upward tendency.

OATS.—2s 9d to 3s 3d, according to sample.

BARLEY.—Samples fit for malting purposes will command 3s per bush-l; other samples 2s to 2s 9d.

POTATOES.—The prices for the incoming crop are from 6l to 6l 10s per ton, but sales are dull.

BISCUIT.—The prices remain unchanged. Wilkie quotes ship, 18s; pilot, 2 9; and cabin, 22s per cwt. At Barker's the prices are, for ship 18s, and for cabin 22s per cwt.

FORAGE.—Hay 3l to 4l 15s per ton; straw 2l 10s to 3l.; compressed hay, for shipping, is in demand at from 3l to 3l, according to quality. Green food 8d to 10d per dozen.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.—The wholesale butchers supply beef of best quality at 5d, and of second quality, at 4d per lb.; mutton, at from 1d to 1½d. Retail cash prices—Beef, 1d to 2½d, mutton, 1d to 1½d; veal, 3d to 4d; pork, 4d to 5d; and lamb, 2s 6d to 3s per quarter.

CATTLE, &c., FOR SLAUGHTER.—Sheep in good condition continue to be very scarce. Horned cattle, lambs, and pigs are well supplied, both as to number and quality. Prices remain as per last report.

GEORGE-STREET MARKETS.—Fowls 3s to 4s, ducks 3s to 3s 6d, geese 6s to 7s, turkeys 10s to 16s, pigeons 1s, wild ducks 2s 6d to 3s, per couple. Roasting pigs 2s 6d to 3s each. Butter 6d to 8d, cheese 6½d to 8d, bacon 9d, and lard 5d, per lb. Eggs 1·d per dozen. Potatoes 4s 6d to 5s 6d, onions 8s to 12s, per cwt. Cabbages 2s to 4s, lettuces 1s, turnips 1s 6d to 2s, celery 1s 6d to 2s, leeks 1s, parsnips 1s 6d to 2s, vegetable marrow 4s, per dozen or dozen bunches, as the case may be. Peas 8s, French beans 3s to 4s, per bushel. Oranges 1s to 2s, lemons 4d, plums 1d to 2d, bananas 1s 3d, per dozen. Peaches 2s to 3s, pears 2s to 3s, apples 3s to 5s, nectarines 4s to 5s, apricots 2s 6d to 3s per basket. Grapes 1s per lb.

HOUSES.—The market is rather overstocked, and although an evident demand exists for useful horses, the continued arrivals of fresh stock tend to keep down the prices. The sales at Stewart's horse bazaar, by Mr. Hurt, since last report, number 56 head, viz., 2 at 20l, 1 at 18l, 1 at 15l. 4 at 14l, 5 at 12l, and 43 at prices varying from 4l to 10l each. At Armstrong's the sales have been 1 at 36l, 3 at 26l, 1 at 20l 5 at 12l, and 28 at an average of 9l.

BIRTH.

At Yass, on the 26th December, Mrs. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

By Special License, at St. Peter's Church, Newtown, by the Rev. Thomas Steel, D.D., on the 8th January, 1852, Hector Allen Macleod, Esq., of Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, to Mary Clemencia, eldest daughter of John Lord Esq., of Sydney.

DIED.

At Yass, on the 4th January, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of John Watson, Esq.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, O'Connell-street, Sydney, aged 65, Mary Anne, relict of the late William Cape, Esq.

At Port Macquarie, on the 29th December, 1851, Captain William Oldrey, R.N.

On the 9th intant, at his mother's residence, Kent-street North, Charles C. Spearing, in the tenth year of his age, deeply regretted.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A PUBLIC Meeting was held in the Scots' Church, Campbelltown, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, with a view to form a Church Extension and Mission Society, under the Synod of Australia. William Howe, Esq., J.P. of Glenlee, was called to the chair. Mr. Howe stated briefly the object of the meeting, which was to supply religious ordinances to persons in distant localities, where, from the rapid extension of the bounds of the colony, it was impossible that a thinly scattered population could provide means for a resident ministry. Mr. Howe also remarked that his long experience in the colony proved to him how essential it was that the ordinances of religion should keep pace with the increase of the population. He gave his cordial approval to the object of the meeting, and should feel gratified by giving it every support in his power. As he was sensible that the gentlemen who would address the meeting were better acquainted with the subject than he could pretend to be, he should not take up the time of the persons present by any remarks, but would call on Dr. M'Garvie to move the first resolution.

The Rev. Dr. M'GARVIE was glad to meet the respected Chairman, and so many respectable persons in Campbelltown, on the present occasion, whose knowledge of the state of many settlers in the interior would bear him out in the few remarks he intended to offer. He reminded the meeting that, while the ordinances of religion were dispensed in some parts of Australia as purely as in any place under the canopy of the sky, yet other pious persons, brought up in the soundest faith and practice, never heard the sound of the preacher's voice but at long intervals. The parent could not take his young offspring to church on the Sabbath day, and the consequences were deplorable. He trusted that this meeting would meet with a blessing in its efforts to remove them. The nearest approach to a fixed ministry is an itinerating ministry; when an ordained clergyman may travel through various districts and minister in holy things, he has a good right to invite all Protestants who worship God out of the Bible, to avail themselves of his ministrations, until better days draw nigh. But where every denomination cannot have a pastor of its own creed, and where an itinerating ministry is practicable, no man professing the Christian character would be excusable if he should abstain from hearing the truths of the Divine word, because they proceeded from the lips of one not in all respects of the same communion with himself. Many letters are weekly sent from all parts of the territory, and the subject is the same as that of the man of Macedonia—"come over and help us." But for this purpose two things are required, money and ministers—money for support of ministers, and ministers for the exercise of the duties of religion. These must go together, that the full fruits of gospel service may be enjoyed. But how is the first to be raised. It is not possible for a private person to wage a public warfare at his own cost. Nothing but unity of purpose and liberality of contribution will effect this object, and we trust we shall be able to report favourably of this meeting. It may be said if any wants religious instruction let him pay for it, and thus obtain it. But the truth is, they who want it most are the least able to pay for it. The people with their flocks and herds are in a transition state, the stations are themselves unstationary, and they must look to other quarters for aid to provide for the servant of the altar the things needful for the body, and if favoured for a time by a kind Providence, they who are now assisted, may soon support a minister, and assist other more remote settlers with the bread and water of life. Dr. M'Garvie having dwelt at considerable length on the subject, moved the first resolution, which was seconded in some appropriate remarks by W. HOWE, Esq., Junior, of Glenlee, and was unanimously carried, as were the various resolutions that followed. 1. "As it has long been a subject of deep regret to the Synod, as well as to the members of the Presbyterian Church in general, that a large number of persons and families residing in the interior of the colony, who have been brought up in her communion, and are still warmly attached to her forms of worship, are by circumstances entirely deprived of the ministrations of stated religious ordinances, and pastoral superintendence, this meeting, while they desire to express their sincere sympathy with their brethren in their distressing condition, resolve that it is their duty take every means in their power to contribute to their spiritual relief."

The Rev. C. ATCHISON, of Wollongong, moved, and Mr. JOHN MILLER, of Campbelltown, seconded the second resolution, viz.: "That in order to aid the Synod in carrying out the benevolent designs of furnishing the members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the colony with the valuable blessings of religious instruction, and a regularly appointed ministry, a society be established in Campbelltown, to be called the Campbelltown Presbyterian Church Extension Society in connexion with the Synod of Australia." Mr. Atchison observed that the resolution referred not only to the form of adopting it, but to the spirit in which it should be carried out. It is easy to hold up the right hand in token of approval, but it is a different thing to engage the heart in the service. In passing this resolution we declare, not what we will do at this moment, but what we are determined to do, until the object for which we meet is gained. He congratulated the Chairman on presiding over so respectable a meeting, held in the Town where he had so long resided, and where he had done so much good, and he had no fear of the issue, under such auspices. The subject had long occupied the attention of the Synod. He had visited many parts of the colony—he had a large district assigned to him, he was unable to supply the wants of it, his brethren were in the same position, they were willing to co-operate, and their wish was that the public should co-operate. Before this time, the members of Synod were employed in putting their own houses in order, building churches, collecting congregations, instituting schools, organizing church courts, and settling the secular affairs of our Zion. We have, under Providence, succeeded in doing so. God has enabled us to surmount our difficulties, and we now turn to meet those wants of which we have been very sensible; and we appeal to our people, and are sure we shall not be disappointed. Mr. Atchison then referred to the effects that follow the suspension, for a very short time, of the exercises of religion, by men of religious dispositions. The first Sabbath spent without going to the house of prayer is the source of unhappiness; on the next Sabbath, the conscience become reconciled, and in a few Sabbaths more the feeling of sorrow wears away, and the assembling of the people of God in the house of prayer is forgotten or neglected. If he who has been taught to go to the courts of God's house, in the land of his birth, from day to day, feels so much agony when unable to do so, how can he contemplate the state of a young family who have not had the same privileges? How happy will such persons be to know that you sympathise with them, and give them the hope of relief, by providing means for the settlement of ministers among them. This is an indispensable means of grace. God might have sent angels to propagate the gospel, who require neither food nor clothing, but he employs men as his servants, requiring the usual means of support, and he makes you instruments in providing them. This is a privilege given to you, as it was the privilege of God's people of old to provide the sacrifices at the altar. Here we see the simplicity of the gospel machinery, which God has intended should spread from pole to pole; and though it should extend from sea to sea, and to the ends of the earth, how thankful should men be that the smallest offerings, when united, may carry the gospel to many lands and to many people.

The Rev. H. R. GILCHRIST, of Campbelltown, said, the resolution which I am about to propose is as follows:—"That as the sum applicable for the support of the Presbyterian Church is far from being adequate to supply the religious wants of her community, it is the duty of the Church, while making an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the members of her own faith, earnestly to solicit the generous sympathy and aid of every other denomination upon the broad and liberal basis of their common Christianity." From the statements you have heard from the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie and the Rev Mr. Atchinson, as well as from your own observation, you must all be aware that spiritual destitution to a very large extent prevails throughout this colony. That this is an evil of a most serious and alarming nature, no one possessed of humane and Christian feelings will for a moment dispute. Every individual also must be constrained to admit, that if a remedy can be applied, with even a probable prospect of success, it ought at least to be attempted; and that if we acknowledge the existence of the evil, but do not seek for its removal, we lamentably fail in the performance of our imperative duty as men and as Christians. The resolution which I hold in my hand describes the duty incumbent on a Christian Church under such circumstances, and indicates the particular direction to which its exertions should tend, viz.: "to make an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the members of her own faith, and to solicit the generous sympathy and aid of every other denomination upon the broad and liberal basis of their common Christianity." The reason why our Church makes her appeal is, because the funds placed at her disposal are inadequate to supply the religious wants of her communion. A liberal and paternal Government has done much in a pecuniary way, to promote the cause of religion and education amongst us; and I am convinced that had it sufficient resources available for the purpose, it would aid us to a greater amount. Still, however, the existing funds are utterly inadequate to meet the growing wants and necessities of the community; and without the application of private resources, we will be unable to extend the benefits of our Church, so as to reach many remote and destitute localities. Our Church then appeals to you, because she is in need. She longs for the welfare of her children, scattered abroad as sheep without a shepherd, and she has not the means of administering to their wants. She yearns for the spiritual welfare of her sons and daughters, many of whom are thirsting in a dry and parched land for the waters of life, but hitherto their cry has been in vain. Whilst we are in the lap of prosperity, sitting under our own vine and under our own figtree, enjoying the privileges of a preached gospel, and surrounded with every social advantage and every religious blessing, others of our fellow-Christians are left to pine in solitude, and like the captives of old to weep when they think upon Zion, and those ordinances of grace in which they experienced so much enjoyment in the land of their fathers, but from which they are now debarred. We have a goodly heritage, and the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places; but not so with them. They are dwelling in moral wastes, in places of spiritual famine and sterility. Shall they be allowed to continue in this deplorable condition? Shall no helping hand be outstretched in their behalf? Shall no generous heart throb for their deliverance? Is there any one who can come up to the house of God on the s ill and hallowed morning of the Sabbath, and yet, when reminded of the sad condition of those on whom no Sabbath dawns, and to whom no sanctuary opens its gates, refuse to send to them the words of life and the messenger of salvation? No; Christianity forbids the thought. Our Church appeals to the members of her own communion, and especially to those congregations that are already provided with the instructions of a regularly appointed ministry. It is gratifying to think that this congregation is now devising means to aid the Synod in its works of faith and labours of love; and I trust that the society established here this day will be only one out of many that will soon be in operation with a similar object in view. We rely also upon the generous sympathy and kindly co-operation of our brethren of other denominations, and believe that they will not look on in apathy and indifference. For the sake of our common Christianity I am persuaded better things of them. The parent Church, of which our Synod is a branch, has nobly proved itself one of the first and best Churches of the Reformation. It has taken its stand on so many occasions when the blessings of civil and religious liberty were in imminent peril, that I am sure other communions will signify the value they attach to her efforts under many a dark and trying dispensation. They will admire and revere her for what she was, and for what she is still doing in the cause of her Redeemer, and I am confident that our Christian brethren will not pass us by with closed ears and averted eyes, but will prove themselves our neighbours and our friends.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. JAMES M'KAUGHAN, Campbelltown.

The Reverend Mr. COUTTS, Parramatta, moved the 4th resolution, "That at no previous period in the history of the church, had there appeared so urgent a necessity for cordial union and zealous co-operation, both of the clergy and laity among the various sections of the Protestant church, in whose continued prosperity, under God, depend the preservation of pure and undefiled religion, and the best interests of society." Mr. Coutts congratulated the meeting on the alacrity with which they had responded to the call of their worthy minister, leaving their occupations to testify their approval of the cause of this meeting. Mr. Coutts did not intend to make a speech, but he could not avoid remarking that the first part of the resolution he had read was self-evident, nor would he attempt to prove its truth. He would not revert to the past history of the Church, with which he was not much acquainted, the causes which proved injurious to unity having passed away; but he hoped that in 1851 had been laid the corner stone of unanimity and cordial and friendly co-operation, in the sending forth of ministers to sow the good seed of the Word of life. We unfurl a a missionary banner, and go forth to make war on the kingdom of Satan, and place the cross above the strongholds of superstition. Meetings of this kind have been held in Sydney, in Parramatta, in Bathurst, and Goulburn, and it is hoped that the fruit will be good and abundant. The sending forth of itinerating ministers must be attended with many advantages. They are pioneers in the wilderness. He could testify to the excellence of the plan from his recent visit to the gold regions; he was everywhere welcomed with joy; contributions were made to assist this work, and promises were given for subscriptions to assist in the erection of a Church at Sofala. The services were well attended. The utmost decorum and piety of conduct was shown on Sabbath, except in a very few instances; and the Commissioners were most anxious to promote the comforts of ministers of every kind, while engaged in the harassing duty of visiting the diggers at various parts of the district. There are some now present who contributed there, and I have no doubt they will do so here, for Church Extension: and it was his duty to thank them and others in these places for their kindness. Mr. Coutts then dwelt on the principle of the voluntary system, which he characterised as inadequate to supply all the wants of the colony, and concluded by an eloquent appeal to the consciences of the Christian people present, in favour of the Society.

The resolution was seconded by A. SCOULER, Esq., surgeon.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, seconded by Mr. GEORGE NICHOL, the following gentlemen were requested to become office-bearers of the Society, viz.:—President, William Howe, sen., Esq., J.P., of Glenlee; Secretary and Treasurer, the Rev. H. R. Gilchrist; Members, William Howe, jun., Esq., J.P.: A. Scouler, Esq.; John Millar, Esq.; Mr. John Allen, Mr. William Bursill; Mr. Peter Thompson, Mr. John M'Lean, Mr. George Nichol, and Mr. Lorimer, Camden.

The Rev. H. R. Gilchrist having taken the chair, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Howe for his able conduct in the chair.

A collection was then made, amounting to nearly £30, and the meeting was dismissed with praise and the benediction.

CAMDEN.

JANUARY 7.—So little wheat is now outstanding that the harvest may be said, in general terms, to be over. And never have we been blessed with one more abundant, or on the whole, better secured. Although the weather has been intensely hot and unusually oppressive, labour has not been interrupted in its steady onward march, by either rain or atmospheric convulsion. It is true that, last week, there was a hailstorm; but it was partial, and did no damage to the grain crops; while, however (I have casually heard) it injured at least one vineyard and orchard very materially.

At nearly the close of the harvest, more than one reaping machine was introduced into the district, but it is too late this year to test their merits, and I understand that the only one which was brought into operation at all, only arrived at the working point after several breakages, owing to imperfections in the machinery or the material. Next year, doubtless, these useful machines will be of the greatest benefit.

Upon review, we find that there has been no serious want of manual labour,—and this is mainly owing to the constant succession of little parties of gold diggers, who, on their way to Araluen, have staid a few weeks apiece among the farmers for the purpose of earning a little money to help them along the road.

While we have had a very hot, we have had, what is most unusual, a *green* Christmas. There is abundance of grass—far more than for many years past—and the cattle and horses are all looking well.

Fruit is beginning to come in, and the necessaries of life are plentiful and cheap—the hot weather and the myriads of flies are our only drawback—the latter render veils necessary, and both men and horses may be seen with their heads enveloped in flowing gauze.

As regards disease, opthalmia and a little fever exist, the former very prevalent, the latter infrequent, caused perhaps by the inordinate and dreadful heat of the weather. Cattle continue to die of the epidemic.

Police business has increased very much, owing chiefly to the transmigration of the gold seeking population; and what with this, and the complex beauty of the system of forms under the new Administration of Justice Act, the clerical labour of the Courts of Petty Sessions is quadrupled. Of all official drudges, I can safely say (as I have seen it with my own eyes) that the unfortunate wight who has to perform the duty of clerk for three benches here, with the salary of one, is the hardest worked and worst paid officer in the public service. If he were not either very obtuse or very patient, he would certainly either resign, or consign himself to a long repose among the eels at the bottom of the "blue Nepean."

The children of the National school in Camden are re-assembling, after vacation. Whatever amount of praise may be due to the conduct of the model school in Sydney, it is but just to pay a tribute of commendation to the excellent economy of our school, which, if surpassed by, is second only to it. To first-rate qualifications as a schoolmaster, Mr. Elder, the conductor, adds an aptness to teach rarely acquired, and a devoted love of his profession. If the children do not improve under his tuition, it will be their fault and not his. But the way in which the completion of this fine building is creeping and lingering on is most disgraceful to the contractor, and a great injustice to both the supporters of the school and the master and mistress, who suffer severely from want of proper accommodation.

The Church of England school house in Camden is getting forward. We wish it success most sincerely. May all schools prosper!

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you have the kindness to allow me the favour, through your journal, to inform your two correspondents who are so very uneasy respecting the Hackney Carriages and By-laws, that their troubles are very likely soon to be greater, as it was determined last night, at a meeting of the owners, that if the law was not so altered that people might make their own agreements, they would keep their carriages in their own yards, where they can make a fair agreement; or if the City Council will put a fixed price upon their expenses as well as on their earnings, they will give that arrangement a fair trial.

But I would ask your liberal correspondents if they can, on any principle of justice, propose a law to fix the prices on work done by Hackney Carriages in all weathers and on very different kinds of roads, holiday day, and working day or night, gold digging times or low wages, expenses varying two or three hundred per cent. I say, if they can propose under such circumstances an honest law, I am sure it will be respected; but if they cannot on the boasted free trade principle bring forward such a law, it is to be hoped that, on reflection, they will not support the despotic principle of preventing people from making their own agreements, and which is the cause of much inconvenience and does not hinder imposition, as was intended,—for many are now bounced that they will be taken to the Police Office; and to avoid that trouble they pay more than they ought, and more than competition would have decided under prior arrangement, for in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, if one man would not take a fair price another would. A fixed price, in the absence of an agreement, would work well.

If the above alterations were made in the By-laws that regulate carriages, it would do away with the inconvenience which your correspondents and others have experienced, through a feeling that exists against them, that they are harder than the City Council, and that they would take a carriage to Botany at night, in a thunder storm, for two shillings the hour, and promise to pay the next day. Hoping you will assist in the making of a just law, which will give an honest driver a chance to earn his living, and accommodate the public at the same time.

I am, &c.,
AN OWNER.

Sydney, January 9.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—My attention has been called to a report of the proceedings in to-day's (Thursday) *Herald*, in which an imputation of a serious nature has been attempted to be thrown upon my character. The report says the Chinamen had behaved extremely well during the whole voyage, and had been treated with great kindness by the officers, and by Mr. Johnson in particular, but no sooner had the ship anchored here than the Assistant Interpreter whom M. Cesar had brought to aid him in bolstering up this charge, came on board, and by his representations incited the spirit of of discontent and sulkiness among the men." What interest I could have in bolstering up a charge, I am at a loss to know, being called upon in my cap

CHARLES II. AND VICTORIA I.

(From the Spectator.)

ILLUSION was carried to a high pitch at the Queen's ball last Friday. The guest was surrounded by the Court as it was nearly two centuries ago, at least in outward garb. Perhaps it would have taken more labour of research than fair idlers or gallant loungers were inclined to bestow on the British Museum, to get up manners, still more language, imitating the gay concourse around Charles the Second; and some of the notable performers were not to be confounded with their great originals: the Duke of Norfolk could not be General Monk, although he might pass for a Master of the Horse belonging to that period; nor is Prince Albert the "Merry Monarch,"—an unmistakeable negative scarcely to be regretted by the Prince, or by his wife, who is as little capable of sinking into the character of Charles's obscure consort. Still the coats and wigs were in the main of the right date; and although sacs do not appear to have been favoured by ladies, the general aspect was not such as to have outraged the taste of De Grammont or to have alienated the heart of Jermyn. There was an atmosphere of richness, variety, and colour: the very names of those who have immortalized the costume of the time carry one back from these days of gas and steam.

The decennial census recalls us to living realities; it strikes the knell of one of time's great hours in that long day since the merry monarch gave his soul to penitence as a true catholic, and his decaying remains to the tomb, if not to the sink in the scullery of his palace. The United Kingdom was not united when Charles was dissolute in the sepulchral as well as the moral sense of the word; nor did the three realms contain nearly thirty millions of souls, or four millions of houses; neither did Charles when he set the example followed by his successors on the throne, of reading his speech, have to blush for a debt of eight hundred millions. He had grown ashamed, he said, of asking his subjects so continually for money; but our subsequent financial history shows that he was over-sensitive. Charles was only a beginner in state begging; before his time the sovereign had sought his ways and means more on the stand and deliver principle, a course painfully chastized in the person of his father. It was not until the glious revolution, which the country owes to the Whigs, that debt became an institution; but thenceforward, taught by example, great has been the progress of the nation. Charles's naive and too modest confession has become the laughing stock of Whig financiers.

Since the days of Charles, both St. James' and St. Giles' have been removed. St. James' has found a more commodious dwelling-place in Buckingham Palace; but St. Giles'—whither has that wandered? The very name which the benevolent Dyot gave to the principal street of the poor has been swept away. Is St. Giles' better lodged? We doubt it. Benevolent societies have made model lodging houses, which do offer air and space to the lowly; but Lord Carlisle, Charles Gatliff, and W. A. Wilkinson, are vainly struggling against the tendency of the day. The numbers of the people are evidently increasing faster than their abodes; while the population in Great Britain has advanced within the last ten years from from 18,656,000 to 20,920,000, the number of houses has only advanced from 3,694,000, to 3,870,000; an increase of 12 per cent. in people, and only of 4½ per cent. in houses. Undoubtedly the newer houses are larger and occupy a greater space; Tyburnia displays mansions broader and taller than Mecklenburgh or Russel Square; Belgravia possesses a vastness and luxury unknown to Grosvenor Square or May Fair in their Augustan days. But St. Giles', having been forced to "move on," whither has it betaken itself? From the census one might almost suspect that some part of St. Giles' has squeezed itself into Tothill Street alleys or Holborn slums, crammed as they were before. The builder is patronized—by the rich. The houses of the poor are said to return better rents the fuller they are: so the owners, however rich, are not found to patronize the builder; nor do they follow the Gatliff or Albert model for lodginghouses.

If his late Most Gracious Majesty Charles the Second were to rise from his tomb and walk down the Mall at night would not the gas delight his sense of gayety! would not a railroad please his love of motion! But if he had seen our Debt, even the Merry Monarch might have looked as grave—as his own countenance habitually was; grimmer than himself if sallying forth from Buckingham Palace on a tour à la Haroun-el-Raschid, he had chanced to follow St. Giles's from its disturbed home even unto the lair where it has crept to pig with the savages of Westminster or Clerkenwell in squalid hospitality.

THE LAST "ASSERTION OF INDEPENDENCE."

(From the Weekly Chronicle.)

THE number of the *Westminster Review* just published, contains an article on "Woman's Rights," that will delight the hearts of the ladies of Sheffield and their fair sisters across the Atlantic. We are threatened with an agitation in England for womanhood suffrage, and Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill is to be considered worthless and deceptive if it does not contain a clause by which the petticoated politician may poll for the "ladies' favourite." We are told by the gallant, whose reasonings startle the readers of the "Westminster," that "the Chartist who denies the suffrage to woman is a Chartist only because he is not a lord. He is one of those levellers who would level only down to themselves." But it is not only the vote of which woman is defrauded, her tongue is brutally chained where it should thrill and bewilder. "It is," we are told, "one of the fundamental doctrines of the English Constitution that all persons should be tried by their peers; yet women, whenever tried, are tried by male judges and a male jury." As to the argument of maternity, that is all nonsense; indeed, some of these gentlemen seem to hint that in the course of time, in America or elsewhere, men will learn the secret of propagating the human race by some other method. At present the numbers of women are wives and mothers only because [poor creatures!] there is no other career open to them; no other occupation for their feelings or their activity."

America is looked forward to by these writers as the land of promise. There, Women's Rights Conventions are becoming matters of course, and a regular organization has been formed. The proceedings are reported and white kid gloves and satin shoes do their best to aid and excite oratorical eloquence. Several of the numerous journals in the various States are edited by ladies, and though these fair penwomen fall out occasionally, and, to a woman, insinuate scandal through paragraphs, they unite for the "common cause." Among the resolutions, usually adopted, one of the first is—"Resolved—That we demand an immediate modification or repeal of all constitutional provisions and legislative enactments which create a difference in the privileges of individuals in consequence of a difference in sex." Sometimes the fair Amazons grow funny, and argue, "That if it is unwomanly to vote, it is unfeminine to pay taxes; and if it is very unladylike to make or amend a crinal code, it is, in the last degree, vulgar to be *hanged*, *imprisoned*, or fined; and that while her political duties of one class are performed by representatives who do not represent her, those of the other should be done by proxy she never procured."

At the last Convention of which we can find any account, a gigantic negro woman, who was present for the purpose of selling books, presented herself as a refuting argument that woman is physically weaker than man. She was received with "shouts of applause." She said she could plough, chop, dig, and eat as much as a man. One Mrs. Coe urged at some length that women had a right to be captains of ships! The race of Caudles have from time immemorial rejoiced in one class of storms, but on the planks the shrill order of command might peradventure pass into the shriek. A long letter from the daughter of Judge Cady was received with "smart slaps." This Joan of Yankedom protests as loudly as the author of the Latter Day Pamphlets against "mere talk," and boldly points the spear to the battle ground. "True," says the justice's daughter, "our right to vote we cannot exercise until our State Constitutions are remoddled; but we can petition our legislators every session, and plead our cause before them. We can make a manifestation by going to the polls, at each returning election, bearing banners, with inscriptions thereon of great sentiments handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers: such as no taxation without representation,' 'no just government can be formed without the consent of the governed,' &c. We can refuse to pay all taxes, and like the English Dissenters suffer our goods to be seized and sold, if need be. Such manifestations would appeal to a class of minds that now take no note of our conventions or their proceedings; who never dream, even, that woman thinks herself defrauded of a single right." And this is not all; in educating their children, mothers must keep these views uppermost:—"The girl must be allowed to romp and play, climb, skate, and swim; her clothing must be more like that of a boy—strong, loose-fitting garments, thick boots, &c., that she may be out at all times, and enter freely into all kinds of sports."

One direction which the rebellious spirit that disturbs the tender bosoms of Massachusetts has taken, deserves to be spoken of with respect. There is now in Boston, a Female Medical College, where young women are initiated into the mysteries of Esculapius, and sent as "female physicians." The *Boston Traveller* says that the "directors wish to obtain, from Paris, Anatomical and Physiological apparatus, in season, for he use of their institution in this city, at the coming term. As incorporated societies can import such articles free of duties, some 30 per cent., the expense of the whole will be but about 1000 dollars. These articles are indispensable to the proper instruction of the pupils and they will, moreover, be more useful in communicating a knowledge of physiology and the laws of health, now becoming so important a branch of female education, to the women of the community generally, for the accommodation of whom it is proposed to have lectures at the institution on stated days, by female lecturers. No less than 2000 persons have aided the funds of the institution, among whom are Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Philadelphia; Joel Chickering, Samuel A. Appleton, and a long array of other names."

As to the "Clothes Reform," we have little to add to our article of the 28th ult. The girls at the Lowell mills are adopting the new costume, and probably they may find it convenient. The papers have caught up Mr. Paxton's remarks about the "hundred housemaid power" which dispensed with the machines for cleaning the Crystal Palace, and claim it as additional evidence on their side.

Mrs. Swisshelm, of the *Pittsburgh Advertiser*, thinks the dress very convenient and appropriate in many places and on many occasions; but not for "full dress," or an evening costume. She continues, with the calmness and courage of a stoic, "It would be good to work and walk in, but really we have not dignity enough to bear up against the consequences of its adoption. We made one of the dresses, put it on, and ran up the hill to show it to two or three neighbours. The first man we met was one who had been almost a member of our family for seven years. He stood and looked and looked until he came close, then exclaimed, "Well, I do know you, I believe; but, indeed, I thought it was Mary G." Now, Mary G. is a niece of ours, about thirteen years old, and it did strike us that for a woman of thirty-four to be taken for a miss of thirteen, until she came close enough to show the wrinkles on her brow, was rather antiquated juvenility."

THE STEAMER FRANKFORT.—The fine new screw steamer Frankfort, which recently arrived here from the Clyde, made a most satisfactory trial trip, yesterday afternoon. A numerous party of gentlemen, with several ladies, assembled on the landing stage (by invitation of Mr. Chapple, of the firm of Messrs. Vianna Jones and Co., the owners), between the hours of twelve and one, and were thence conveyed on board the Frankfort by one of the tug-boats engaged for the purpose. She was got under weigh shortly after one o'clock, passing the Clarence dock precisely at half-past, by which time she was going at full speed. She steamed out upwards of twenty miles, rounding the light-ships, and returning to port, performing altogether a distance, it is estimated, of about fifty miles, which she accomplished in five hours, arriving at the Clarence dock precisely as half-past six. A strong head wind was blowing at the time of her departure; but it moderated about four o'clock, and became almost calm on the return passage. She could not make any use of her sails, and was some time at "half speed." The speed she attained was considered unprecedented, when the power of her engines—one hundred horse—is compared with her registered burthen, which is 700 tons. She was built by Messrs. Reid and Wood, of Port Glasgow, and her engines are by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson. Her length is 190ft., beam, 27ft. 6 in.; depth of hold, 16ft. 6in.: and she has five water-tight compartments. The Frankfort is not only noticable for the beauty of model and the excellence of her construction, but is remarkable for the application of the screw principle on an improved method, the screw being placed aft of the rudder. The advantage gained by this method, is a total avoidance of the great vibration hitherto experienced in screw steamers, which is so great a drawback. This new method is patented by Mr. John Beattie, who has devoted his attention to the subject for some time, and has now the satisfaction of knowing that his practical knowledge and skill, and his unweared perseverence, having been crowned with success. The Frankfort is intended to trade between Liverpool, Genoa, and Leghorn, and will start on her first voyage, about the 15th instant.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

GIGANTIC NEW STEAMERS.—The Amazon, one of the five colossal steamers now nearly completed for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, is expected to arrive in Southampton water early in November, and will immediately commence running on the main line of the West India mail route scheme; that is, between Southampton and the Isthmus of Panama. The Orinoco will shortly afterwards follow the Amazon. It is probable that the Parana will be the third that will be ready for sea. She leaves Southampton in a few days for the Clyde, to have her engines put in. The whole of the five gigantic steamers will be performing the Government service at the latter end of this year or the beginning of next. The Orinoco and Magdalena are sister ships, built precisely alike. Their superiority in speed, if any, will entirely depend on their engines. The Orinoco will be engined by Napier, of Glasgow, the manufacturer of the engines for Cunard's vessels; and the Magdalena will be engined by Maudslay, of London. There is not the slightest doubt but that these eminent mechanicians will task their abilities to the utmost to surpass each other in the manufacture of engines for these two steamers. There never was such a fair opportunity for the Thames and the Clyde to struggle for supremacy. Seaward and Co. will engine the Amazon, and Caird the Parana and Demarara. The whole of the old fleet of the West India Company, except those ships that are not worth it, will be put in the same state of efficiency as the Teviot. The engine works of this ship contain every improvement discovered up to last year, and form a perfect model. This steamer, which brought home the Brazilian mail this week, made the passage between Rio and England in six days less than the contract time. She left St Vincent three days after the Cape mail steamer, and after calling and stopping at Teneriffe, Madeira, and Lisbon, arrived home within a few hours of the Cape boat, which came direct from St. Vincent to England. The Teviot has the latest improved improved patented paddle-wheels, which have been found to increase her speed very considerably, especially when she is deeply laden. —*Globe.*

MISS LEE.—Recent obituaries announce the deaths, at very advanced ages, of two remarkable ladies honourably connected with English literature. At Clifton, on Friday the 1st instant, died the patriarch of English authoresses, we might add of English authors, Miss Harriet Lee, at the age of 95. To most of the generation now busied wtth fiction, drama, and poetry, this announcement will be a surprise; so long protracted was Miss Lee's life, and so many years have elapsed since her last appearance in the world of imaginative creation took place. To readers of our time, Miss Lee is best known as having in her "German's Tale" of the "Canterbury Tales" (a miscellany of little romances by herself and her sister) furnished Lord Byron with the plot of his play of "Werner." More old fashioned novel readers, who are given to weary at the philantrhopy, philosophy, and preaching, which threaten to turn our thousand-and-one tales into something more like "Evening Services" than "Arabian Nights," will find in her vigour and clearness of invention, a merit which of itself deserves to keep the name of the novelist alive. Most of the "Canterbury Tales" possess this character; and if, as we think, "The Two Emilys" was also by Harriet, and not by Sophia Lee, it emphasizes our praise. Miss Lee's further title to mortuary honours is a play or plays, acted with small success, and which has or have gone the way of Hannah More's triumphant "Percy" and Madame d'Arblay's withdrawn tragedy. In her youth, we believe Miss Lee joined her sister in keeping a school at Bath. Harriet Lee survived her sister Sophia 27 years; Sophia having died at Clifton in 1824.—In London, on the 4th, died Lady Louisa Stuart, sged nearly 94; the youngest daughter of the Minister, Earl of Bute, and grand-daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; the lady to whom we owe the charming "Introductory Anecdotes" prefixed to the late Lord Wharncliffe's edition of Lady Mary's Works. Lady Louisa remembered to have seen her grandmother, Lady Mary, when at old Wortley's death that celebrated woman returned to London after her long and still unexplained exile from England. Lady Louisa herself was a charming letter-writer.

BLOOMERISM.—At the present crisis in female costume the following extract from the Kirk session register of Perth, showing the consequence in former times of "putting on the breeks," may amuse our readers. "April 16, 1632. Confirm to citation, compeared Jane Gibson, a servant lass, and is accused of indecent wantonness in putting on men's clothes upon her. She answered that she simply drew upon her a pair of breeks, and cast them immediately, and she promised never to do the like hereafter. She is committed to ward, therein to remain the space of three hours."

At the head of the list of a fresh batch of Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, created on Wednesday last, is a lady named Brulon, who enjoys the rank of a lieutenant of Invalides, and whose long military history is probably without a parallel in Amazonian annals. She is the daughter, the sister, and the widow of a soldier. Her two brothers died on the field of battle in Italy. Her husband was killed at Ajaccio in 1791. The following year she entered at the age of 21, in the 42d Regiment, in which her father was serving. She was allowed to remain, although her sex was known, and she made seven campaigns between the years 1792 and 1799, rising through the several gradations of fusileer, corporal, quartermaster-corporal, and serjeant. In 1794 she commanded a detachment of her regiment, and repulsed an attack upon the fort of Gesco, on which occasion she was wounded in each arm. Afterwards, at the siege of Calvi, she received so severe a wound in the left leg that she was disabled, and on the 24th Frimaire, 1799, she was admitted into the Hospital of the Invalides. She received from Louis XVIII. an officer's commission in these words:—"This day, October 2, 1822, the king being in Paris, having full confidence in the valour, good conduct, and fidelity of Madame Angelique-Marie-Joseph Duchemin, Widow Brulon, his Majesty has conferred upon her the honorary title of Sub-lieutenant of Invalides, to take rank from this day. His Majesty desires that his general and other officers to whom it may appertain, will recognise Madame Duchemin, Widow Brulon, in this capacity." Lieutenant Widow Brulon, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, is now 80 years old.

MERITED REBUKE.—Madame D. had a magnificent cat; M. de C. amused himself one day by killing it, for want of something else to shoot. Madame D. caused to be set in her own house, and in the houses of her friends; all sorts of mouse traps; and when three or four hundred mice were caught, she had them put into a box, and forwarded to Madame de C. at her country house. The lady eagerly opened the box herself, expecting to find in it some new modes; the mice jumped out, and presently filled the house; while at the bottom of the box was found a note directed to Madame de C.: "Madame, your husband has killed my cat; I send you my mice."—*Alphonse Karr.*

SHOCKING EXPOSURE.—At the Gosport bench of magistrates, recently a complaint was heard in reference to a nuisance existing in the Royal Clarence Naval Victualling Yard, and arising from the putrid condition of a large quantity of preserved meat supplied in canisters for the use of the navy. The facts elicited before the bench were of the most startling character as regarded the quality of the food supplied for the sustenance of the crews of her Majesty's ships. It is a painfully important fact, too, that this description of preserved meat formed a large proportion of the provisions supplied to the exploring ships under Sir John Franklin, and other vessels which have been sent at various times on distant service:—The parties summoned were Captain Sir W. E. Parry, superintendent of Clarence Yard, and Mr. Joseph Pinhorn, storekeeper of the yard; the charge being for public nuisance arising from an accumulation at the above establishment (of which they were described in the complaint as the occupiers) of putrid and decayed meat. The bench, after some consideration, gave it as their decision that as it would be injurious to the public health to open all the canisters, and all must be opened to make the examination effective, they felt called on to decline making the order sought for; but they expressed their opinion that the nuisance ought to be removed by Government. An official examination made by Drs. Rundle and Clarke disclosed the following facts: That all the cases of preserved meat examined exhibited unequivocal signs of decomposition and decay; that most of the cases evolved, when pressed, a greater or less quantity of highly noxious gas, sulphuretted hydrogen, and that all of them emitted the odour of it; that the fatty and gelatinous parts of the contents were all of them partially and some wholly liquified and decomposed; that the fat undecomposed was usually hard and almost as brittle as wax; that the meat less affected was in all cases more or less diseased, in one case partially, and in another wholly reduced to a semi-fluid putrid mass; and that in two of the cases portions of internal organs were present which had been absolutely diseased before death.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1852.

IMPOUNDINGS.

JANUARY 6: By Mr. Collins, on the 31st December, from Rothbury: Red bullock, near ear marked, near ribs like A Z with JD sideways. Bullock, white body and legs, red rump and neck, off ear marked, near ear off, no visible brand; damages 3d each. If not released they will be sold in 24 days. C. A. HUGHES. 9s 6d.

ALBURY.—December 25. From the station of Mr. W. Lester, Moorebrings: Chesnut mare, star in forehead, K off shoulder, near hind fetlock white, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Brown filly, star on forehead, like IJ off shoulder, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Bay colt, black points, like IS near shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay colt, black points, like JB near shoulder, 3 years old. 15 hands high; damages 5s each. Also, from the station of the Rev. Father Therry, Bilts Bong: Bay mare, broke down in both fore legs, like DM near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Bay filly foal, star on forehead, like JP near shoulder, 18 months old, 12 hands high. Brown mare, small star on forehead, like DH near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Brown filly, star on forehead, brand not visible, 3 years old, 13 hands high; damages, 5s each. If not released on or before the 24th January, they will be sold. G. BURCHAM. 12s.

HARTLEY.—December 23. From J. Grant, Esq., Lawther Park: Iron grey or roan mare, star on the face, with many white spots all over the body, an indiscribable brand on the near shoulder, switch tail, 15 hands high; damages 5s. She was supposed to be the property of Thomas Hassell, Esq.—caused the delay in advertising, but now sold to belong to Mr. Mackay, Penrith. To be sold on the 24th January, if not sooner released. J. M'CAY. 9s 6d.

MUDGEE.—December 26. From the estate of the deceased W. Lawson, Esq., of Bumbira: Bay horse black points, branded MD conjoined near shoulder white star on forehead long switch tail, three years old, fifteen hands high, damages 1s. If not released he will be sold at Mudgee on the 26th January. J. FITZCARR. 9s 6d.

LIVERPOOL.—December 31. From D Johnston's, Esq.: Bay horse, white stripe down the face, wall eye at the off side, two fore feet and near hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder apparently WC over A. Black horse, white stripe down the face, off hind foot partly white, long tail inclined to be silvery grey at the point, saddle marks, branded on the near shoulder apparently BC sideways over WC with TC under. Light bay horse, white star in the forehead, off hind leg partly white, long tail white spot on the neck, near the shoulder M over M; trespass 2s 6d each. Chesnut mare, white stripe down the face, long tail, branded on the near shoulder apparently AC over X or AG over X. White horse, apparently blind of the off eye, long tail, branded on the near side under the saddle apparently J, off side under the saddle apparently Z over O, trespass 5s each. If not released on or before the 31st January they will be sold. S PEARCE. 13s 9d.

TOOMOOO SWAMP.—December 26. From the run of Captain Baylis, J.P., Bremore:—Bay mare, switch tail, been handled, like IK near shoulder, and 2 under saddle near side, 5 years old, 15 hands high; damages 6d. Also, from the run of Edward Cox, Esq., J., of Dabee: Bay entire horse, switch tail, star in forehead, like BM near shoulder, 5 years old, 15 hands high; damages 5l. Also, from the enclosed lands of George Bloodsworth, of Dabee:—Dun coloured horse, switch tail, star forehead, near hind fetlock white, silver mane and tail, like 922 under saddle near side, apparently C under saddle off side, 5 years old, 15 hands high; damages 6d. Unless the same are released, they will be sold on the 22nd January. J FRASER. 12s.

RICHMOND.—On January 1, by Mr. A. Cornwall: Red and white heifer, TO off shoulder, 22 on hip near side, ear mark. Spotted steer, E and and a blotch like H or K near hip; damages 6d. each. If not released on or before the 28th January, they will be sold. R. KING. 8s.

WAGGA WAGGA.—December the 26th: Bay or dark chesnut mare, like BE over 9 near shoulder, hind feet white, switch tail, saddle marked, white spots on loins and rump, 7 years old, 15 hands high. Bay mare, like PI near shoulder, like N off shoulder, star and snip on the forehead, switch tail, 6 years old, 15 hands high; damages 2s 6d each. If the above horses are not released on or before 22nd January they will be sold. E. H. SERPENTS. 10s.

CLARENCE TOWN.—December 29, from Fotheringay: Dark bay filly, black points, branded E apparently on near shoulder, white spot on forehead, rising 4 years old; damages 10s. If not released, she will be sold on the 21st January. J MILLER. 5s.

TENTERFIELD.—December 22: Yellow cow, small horns, branded AI on the off rump, AR off side. Strawberry cow and calf by side branded MG on the off side. Brindle-sided poley cow, branded JO on the near rump Blue cow, branded W on the near rump, a bit off the off ear. Brindle cow, branded 22 on the near shoulder, JB rump. White poley cow and calf by side, branded ZB on the off side, O on the near side. Red cow and calf by side, branded AI on the off side. Strawberry cow, branded AI on the off rump, BA on the near side. Red cow, branded ZB on the near side, O on the off side. Strawberry cow, branded RW on the off rump. O on the off side, O on the near rump, B diamond A on the near side. Dun steer, JE on the near rump. Stump tail brown cow, branded O on the near side, ZB on off side. Red cow, branded O off side, B diamond on the near side. Red cow and calf by side, branded AIBA on the off rump. White bull ring branded O on the near side, ZB on the off side. Red and white bullock, branded WO on the off side neck, 3 on the near shoulder. Red and white cow, branded WO on the off side the neck 3 on the near shoulder, a slit on the off ear. Red working bullock branded O on the near side, ZB on the off side. Strawberry cow, branded O on the off side, B diamond A on the near side. Red sided cow, calf by side, branded WO on the off side neck 3 on near shoulder, bit off near ear. White cow and calf, branded O on the near side, ZB on the off side. Red sided cow, branded O on the near side, ZB on the off side. Red sided cow, and calf by side, branded AI on the off rump, BA on the near side. If not released within 24 days they will be sold. C. TUCKWOOD. 19s 6d.

HARTLEY.—January 4. From Mr. James's field: Roan or iron grey horse, an indescribable brand like —IA on the off shoulder, white all down the face and lower lip, hind foot white, sore back, and saddle marks, docked tail, 14 hands 1 inch high; damages 5s. To be sold the 2nd of February if not sooner released. J. M'CAY. 9s 9d.

RED POST HILL, FALMOUR.—December 29, 1851: Black filly, small blaze down the face, hind fetlocks white, near shoulder A over GB, off shoulder W. Bay gelding, small star forehead, short switch tail, near side neck, 12, shoulder like EC over 27, off shoulder D over a diamond brand, aged. Bay mare, near shoulder JM, a brown horse foal by her side, no brand, damages 6d. each. Bay gelding, near shoulder IB over like DD, thigh 4, off shoulder AA, damages 2s 6d. White and red cow, off rump IL, shoulder 5, a white heifer calf by her side, no brand. White heifer, no brand visible, twelve months old. Dark brindle poley cow, blotch, branded near shoulder, ribs T with H over conjoined, thigh like the same brand, a brown calf by her side, no brand. Red poley steer, off ear slit, near side neck 2, ribs J. Black bullock, notch out of off ear, off ribs O over W.Y. Yellow cow, white back and belly, off rump IL, shoulder 5, thigh MC, ribs MC. Red steer, white flanks, off rump WP. Yellow poley bullock, off rump like PD, thigh like F Red and white bullock, off rump WN, ribs 3, damages 6d. each. Notice sent to supposed owners. If the above cattle are not released before the 29th day of January they will be sold. JAMES TELLOCH. 14s 9d.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, 1st January, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders in *Duplicate* will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 9th day of February, at Noon, for furnishing for the Military, Naval, and Convict Services, in the several districts, the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required during Twelve Calendar Months, commencing the 1st April next, under the conditions hereafter specified, viz.:—

PROVISIONS.

1. The Military Ration being
   1 lb. Fresh Meat
   1 lb. Wheaten Bread
2. The Ration for Exiles—

MALES.

   24 oz. Wheaten Bread
   16 oz. Fresh Meat
   8 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz Tea
   1½ oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Soap

FEMALES.

3. 16 oz. Wheaten Bread
   12 oz. Fresh Meat
   6 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz Salt
   ½ oz. Tea
   1½ oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Soap

Children under ten years to be allowed two-thirds of the ration of Female Adults; above that age and under fifteen, the same as adults.

4. The Ration for Male Convicts being
   12 oz. Wheaten Bread
   14 oz. Maize or Barley Bread

(The Contractor having the option of giving 20 oz. of Wheaten Bread for the whole.)

   8 oz. Maize Meal
   1 lb. Fresh Beef
   1 oz. Brown Sugar
   ½ oz. salt
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap

Or:—

5. 6-7 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
   1 lb. Bread
   1 lb. Potatoes
   1-7 lb. Flour
   ½ lb. Meal
   1 oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz. Soap
   } Daily.
6. The Ration for Female Convicts in the first and second classes.
   10 oz. Wheaten Bread
   10 oz. Maize or Barley Bread

(The Contractor having the option of giving 16 oz. Wheaten Bread for the whole.)

   6 oz. Maize Meal
   12 oz. Fresh Beef
   8 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz. Salt
   1½ oz. Brown Sugar
   ½ oz. Tea
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
7. Female Convicts in the third class.
   12 oz. Wheaten Bread
   12 oz. Maize Meal
   4 oz. Fresh Beef
   8 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
8. Female Convicts in Cells
   1½ lb. Bread
9. For children of two years old and upwards.
   8 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
   4 oz. Fresh Beef
   4 oz. Maize Meal
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
10. For children under two years.
   8 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
   4 oz. Fresh Beef
   1½ oz. Arrowroot
   ½ oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
11. For children under nine months.
   6 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
   1 oz. Arrowroot
   ½ oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap

12. HOSPITALS.

FULL DIET.

   1 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
   1 lb. Bread, first quality
   1 lb. Potatoes
   1 oz. Rice
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz. Tea
   1½ oz. Sugar
   ½ pint Milk

HALF DIET.

   ½ lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
   ½ lb. Bread, 1st quality
   ½ lb. Potatoes
   ½ oz. Rice
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz. Tea
   1½ oz. Sugar
   ½ pint Milk

LOW DIET.

   ½ lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
   12 oz. Bread, 1st quality
   3 oz. Rice
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz. Tea
   1½ oz. Sugar
   ½ pint Milk

SPOON DIET.

   8 oz. Bread, 1st quality
   ½ oz. Tea
   2½ oz. Sugar
   2 oz. Rice
   ½ pint Milk

13. FORAGE.

The Ration of Forage being
   8 lbs. Maize or Barley, or 10 lbs. Oats
   4 lbs. Bran
   12 lbs. of Oaten or Cultivated Grass Hay
   4 lbs. Wheaten Straw

14. FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coals, per imperial ton of 2240 lbs.
Firewood, per 100 lbs.
Sperm Oil, Common Oil, Mould Candles } per gallon imperial
Dip Candles, Cotton Wick } per lb.

15. SUPPLIES FOR NAVAL SERVICE.

Flour, Flour, 20 per cent., Biscuit, Black Tea, Sugar, Rice } per 100 lbs.
Bread, 20 per cent., Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton, Vegetables, Preserved Meats } per lb.
Soap, per 100 lbs.
Whole Pepper, Mustard } per lb.

The preserved Meats *to be exclusive of any kind of Vegetables, without bones, and to be in canisters containing* 6, 9, *and* 12 *pounds each*, warranted to keep good *for five years from date of delivery*; all the above articles to be packed and shipped at the expense of the Contractor.

16. SUPPLIES FOR ARMY HOSPITALS, SPECIAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton, Wheaten Bread, best quality, Ditto 2nd do., Ditto 3rd do., Maize Meal, Arrowroot, Rice, Sago, Pearl Barley, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Yellow Soap, Colonial Leaf Tobacco, Vegetables } per lb.
Wheaten Meal, 20 per cent., Ditto 10 do., Maize, Currants, Raisins, Suet, Lime Juice, Chocolate, Straw for bedding, Peas, Oatmeal, Milk, Bottled Port Wine, Vinegar } per 100 lbs.
Rum, per imperial gallon, free of duty
Lime, per bushel
Water, per 100 gallons

The articles above enumerated are to be packed, shipped, or delivered at the expense of the Contractor, when required by the Commissariat.

DISTRICTS.

1. SYDNEY | 3. VICTORIA
2. PARRAMATTA |

The limits of the Districts are the same as those adopted in the Division of the Colony into Police Districts, and a Map showing the same may be seen at this Office.

CONDITIONS.

QUALITIES OF THE SUPPLY.

1. All the articles shall be of the BEST quality of their several kinds.

2. The Bread shall be the produce of clean sound Wheat, Barley, and Maize, from which, on the Military Ration 20 per cent., and on the Convict Ration 10 per cent., has been extracted in bran and waste. The Wheaten Bread shall be made in loaves of 2 lbs., and the mixed Bread in loaves of 3½ lbs. each, and baked 24 hours before being issued; and parties tendering are requested to observe, that the most rigid adherence to the conditions as to the quality of the Bread shall be invariably enforced.

3. The Fresh Meat for the Military Ration shall be in the proportion of 5 lbs. of Beef, and 2 lbs. of Mutton, weekly, deliverable alternately in fore and hind quarters, *when the quantity admits of it*; for the Convict Rations, the Beef shall be delivered in the same manner.

4. The Maize Meal shall be similar in quality to the Wheaten Meal, and shall be twice ground.

5. The Vegetables for the Hospitals and other Establishments entitled thereto, shall be supplied in reasonable proportions of Potatoes, Greens, Pumpkins, Onions, Carrots, Turnips, &c.

6 The Rum shall be West India, five per cent. under proof, and to be taken out as required for the service at Sydney from the Bonded Stores, and upon the Certificate of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the Provision Branch.

7. Correct Scales, Weights, and Measures, to be used, and placed in the most conspicuous part of the Contractor's Store.

MODE OF DELIVERY.

8. The supplies above specified shall all be delivered by the Contractor direct to the Parties or Establishment entitled thereto, upon the written order of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the District, or of the person authorised for that purpose.

9. At the several fixed Stations the Rations for the Troops, the Convict Establishments, and Road and other Parties, shall be delivered by the Contractor by 6 A.M., in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter, at the Barracks, Establishments, or Huts, where the parties to be supplied may be stationed; being previously to removal from the Contractor's Premises approved by a person authorised for the purpose.

The Fresh Meat, Bread, and Vegetables required by Her Majesty's Ships in Port, shall be delivered by the Contractor direct to those vessels, at the same hours as above specified, subject to the approval of the Surveying Officers on Board.

10. The Forage shall be delivered by the Contractor at the Establishment where the Horses or Cattle are stationed, and in case the whole Ration of Forage be not required or delivered, each of the species shall be reckoned as the proportion of the Ration undermentioned, viz.:—

   The Maize or Barley ..... 4-12ths.
   The Hay ..... 5-12ths.
   The Bran ..... 2-12ths.
   The Straw ..... 1-12th.

It shall be at the option of the Commissariat Officer to demand the issue of either Maize, or Barley, or Oats.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

11. Parties tendering may do so by either of the three following modes at their option, viz.:—

1. The whole of the supplies of every description, in each District, may be included in one Tender, as at present.
2. Or the Supplies may be tendered in subdivisions, as below, by a separate Tender for each sub-division, viz.:—
   1. The Military Ration.
   2. The several Rations for Exiles and Convicts as described from 2 to 11 inclusive.
   3. The Ration of Forage.
   4. The Ration of Fuel and Light
   5. The Supplies for Hospitals.
   6. The Supplies for Naval Service.
   7. The Supplies for Army Hospital, Special and General Purposes.
3. Or the various articles comprising the several Rations referred to, as well as those required for Hospitals and other purposes, may be tendered separately or singly, by weight and measure. The undersigned reserving to himself the power of accepting Tenders or supplying by any of these modes which he may find most expedient.

12. Contractors shall have at all times on the spot pointed out for their Stores by the Deputy Commissary General, a supply of *fourteen days in reserve*, in the care of a competent Agent, to whom reference may be had in the Contractor's absence, in default of which the Commissariat Officer, or other duly authorized person, may purchase at his, the Contractor's expense, such articles as are not forthcoming; and in the event of repeated failures in this respect, together with other causes of dissatisfaction arising from a bad quality of the supplies as decided by Boards of Survey or arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the undersigned or his successors in office to cancel the contract and enforce the penalty.

13. In the event of a difference of opinion between the Contractor and the party receiving the supplies, as to the quality, the same is to be decided according to the practice of the service, by a Board of Survey. But in country districts, where a Board of Survey cannot be conveniently assembled, the party objecting will name one person as Arbitrator, the contractor or his agents another, and these two will, (previously to any other proceeding on their part) concur in naming a third as Umpire, who, in the event of the Arbitrators not agreeing in opinion, will be called upon for his decision, which shall be final.

14. The only question referred to the Board, or to the Arbitrators, will be, whether or not the article objected to be such as, by his contract, the Contractor is bound to deliver; and if the Board, Arbitrators, or Umpire shall decide that the Article is not according to the conditions of the contract, it must be immediately replaced by the Contractor, failing which it will be procured, and the expense charged to his account. In cases where the article is of a perishable nature, or from some other cause injury would be sustained, either by the parties to whom the rations are due, or by the Contractor, by waiting for a Board of Survey, the Head of the Department, or the Officer in charge of the party or parties for whom the rations are to be received, shall have power to reject such article or articles as are obviously of inferior quality or in improper condition, it being distinctly understood that he will be responsible to the Government for so doing and that the Contractor will have the right to appeal, although, in the mean time he must take back the rejected article, and supply good in its stead, failing which it will be obtained by the Officer or party requiring it, and the expense charged to the Contractor.

When fresh Meat, Bread, or Vegetables, supplied to Her Majesty's ships, shall be rejected by the Surveying Officers on board, the Contractor shall take back any or all of the rejected articles, and supply fresh ones in their place, otherwise they will be purchased at the Contractor's expense.

15. It shall be in the power of either party to limit the duration of the Contract, by giving in writing notice of *three calendar months* to the opposite party, and to end the contract at the exp

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company grant Policies, in triplicate, on produce from Sydney to Great Britain, payable, in case of loss, in London, at the following rates of premium, viz.:—

Wool, average payable on every bale as if separately insured, 2½ Guineas per cent.
Tallow, Oil, and other goods free from particular average, 1½ Guineas per cent.
Gold Dust, 1½ Guineas per cent.
With the usual allowance of 5 per cent. brokerage, and an additional allowance of 10 per cent. discount.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, November 26. 10770

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned is the duly empowered Agent of the above Company, and will receive applications for Insurances, and issue Policies on the lives of persons residing in New South Wales.
GEORGE WERE.
Office, Circular Wharf, Sydney. 9300

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Company of the Bank of Australia will be held at Lyons' Buildings, George-street, on Thursday, the 15th day of January, 1852, at two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering and transacting the general business and concerns of the said Company. By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SANDFORD,
Secretary and Cashier.
Sydney, December 31, 1851. 180

HARGRAVES TESTIMONIAL.

Chairman—Charles Cowper, Esq., M.L.C.
Treasurer—Samuel Peek, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—R. S. Ross, Esq.
Committee:

John Gilchrist, Esq.	Dr. Douglas, M.L.C.
R. Campbell, tertius, Esq.	D. Larnach, Esq.
	A. Campbell, Esq.
G. R. Griffiths, Esq.	Thomas Icely, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.	Sir O. Gibbes, Bart.
T. W. Smith, Esq.	D. Cooper, jun., Esq.
G. A. Lloyd, Esq.	J. Croft, Esq.
J. S. Dowling, Esq.	P. N. Russell, Esq.
T. S. Mort, Esq.	W. Tucker, Esq.
R. Tooth, Esq.	T. Hale, Esq.
J. Macnamara, Esq.	H. Fisher, Esq.
A. B. Spark, Esq.	J. O. Plavelle, Esq.
J. S. Willis, Esq.	S. H. Smyth, Esq.
H. Parkes, Esq.	J. G. Cohen, Esq.
George Rattray, Esq.	E. C. Langley, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

The vast importance of the Gold Discovery is obvious to every one, for all classes participate in the general prosperity of the colony, *and to all* an appeal is now made, to unite in awarding to the enterprising discoverer a Testimonial of Approval.

N.B.—Lists will lie at the different Banks and Offices.
172 R. S. ROSS, Hon. Sec.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL,

BOTANY BAY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the portion of the Menagerie which was exhibited for some time on Hyde Park, has been returned to the Gardens, where also may be seen the largest and most complete collection of the Beasts and Birds peculiar to the colony. Parties to whom the establishment is unknown, are invited to visit it and judge for themselves if its reputation be at all exaggerated.
490 BEAUMONT AND WALLER.

ROYAL MAIL COACH OFFICE.

Black Bull Inn, Bathurst.

THE WELLINGTON MAIL starts from the above Office every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and returns every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Fares each way, £2.

Mark.—The Contractors pledge themselves to use their best exertions for the convenience and safety of Passengers, but will not be responsible for accidents or delays.
SAMUEL JENNER,
JOSEPH MATTHEWS, } Contractors.
Bathurst, January 1. 377

GOULBURN AND BRAIDWOOD.—The new and splendid four horse Conveyance "GOLDEN AGE," will leave Sydney for Goulburn and Braidwood every Monday and Thursday morning, at eight o'clock precisely, from the Yard, Macquarie-street, calling at the Golden Fleece, corner of King and George streets. Fares to Goulburn, £2 5s.; to Braidwood, £3 5s. each passenger 14 lbs. luggage allowed, all over 6d. per lb to Goulburn, and 9d. per lb. to Braidwood.
EDWARDS, Sydney.
MANDELSON, Goulburn.
RUTLEDGE, Braidwood.
N.B.—No night travelling. 13355

THE BANDEATH BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT on Five Dock is capable of boiling-down 60 Bullocks, or 600 Sheep daily. Terms for boiling down Cattle, 6s.; and for Sheep, 6d. each, which includes the free delivery of the Tallow, Hides, and Skins, at any Wharf in Sydney. Apply to
606 CHARLES ABERCROMBIE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to apprize the sub-agents and the public that as his stock of the above valuable medicines of the first and second sizes is exhausted, and as he has a large quantity of the third size on hand, and is in receipt of no advices of an immediate supply of assorted sizes, he will, in order as much as possible to meet the wants of the public,

REDUCE THE PRICE

of the third size boxes and pots
At retail, from 7s. to 5s. 6d.,
And at wholesale, allow a discount of Twenty per Cent. off the accustomed prices.
J. K. HEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, 78, King-street, Sydney.
October 23 885

PIANOFORTES.—The undersigned has for sale the following extensive stock of first-class Pianofortes, direct from the manufacturers, per Vimeira and Agricola, viz.:—

One 6¾ octave mahogany michrocordon Pianoforte, with patent repeater action, metallic plate, octagon legs, fretwork, &c., &c.; by Collard and Collard
One 6¾ octave elegant Mexican mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, with patent string plate, &c., &c.; by Rolfe
One 6¾ ditto ditto St. Domingo mahogany ditto ditto, by ditto
One 6¾ octave elegant rosewood semi-cabinet Pianoforte, elaborately carved front, ivory-tipped keys, repeater action, &c., &c.; by Holdernesse and Co.
One 6¾ octave rosewood michrocordon Pianoforte, by Rudd
One 6¾ ditto ditto Cottage ditto; by Gange
One 6¾ octave second-hand mahogany Cottage Pianoforte; by Mott
One 6 octave second-hand mahogany square Piano; by Collard and Collard

Pianofortes tuned, &c.
W. J. JOHNSON,
314, Pitt-street, near King-street.
All the above instruments are warranted.
N.B.—Pianos for hire by the night or month. 13304

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—The duties of the King's School, Parramatta, will be resumed on Monday, the 19th instant.

Head Master, Rev. R. Forrest, A.M.
Second Master, Rev. J. Milner, A.B., Oxford.

The Rev. R. Forrest avails himself of the opportunity of stating, in answer to a report which has reached him from several quarters, that it is neither his intention to resign the King's School, nor to absent himself therefrom beyond the vacation. 608

ALDINE HOUSE ACADEMY, PARRAMATTA.

MR. MILLS respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of his Pupils that the duties of his School will be resumed on Monday, January 12th. 13177

SURRY HILLS ACADEMY,

Edgeworth-place, Bourke and Short streets.

MR. T. L. DODD begs to inform his friends that the duties of his School will recommence on Monday, 12th instant. 497

SMITH-STREET, PARRAMATTA.

THE MISSES WEBSTER (late from England) respectfully inform their friends and the public they intend opening a Select Day and Boarding School for young Ladies, on the 26th of January.

Terms and references will be forwarded on application. 487

MEDICAL.—Dr. Fattorini has removed from Elizabeth-street to the South Head Road, adjoining Lyons-terrace. 142

PIANOFORTES.

CAUTION.—Messrs. Stodart, having no connexion with any other house, find it necessary to caution the public against the numerous frauds practised under colour of such supposed and *often* asserted connexion. The daily practice, both in England and the colonies of advertising pianofortes to be disposed of (as if by private individuals, under peculiar circumstances of distress, &c., &c.), is one of the means resorted to by makers of inferior instruments, in which an imitation name-piece, (just sufficiently imperfect to evade the law), is inserted. All the instruments manufactured by Messrs. Stodart bear the full inscription—"Wm. Stodart and Son, No. 1, Golden Square, London."

The undersigned has received from the above eminent manufacturers, an assortment of Pianofortes, consisting of Cottage, Grand, and Semi-Grand, with all the latest improvements.

H. W. HAMILTON,
718 Agent for Wm. Stodart and Son.

MINERS' GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, ARGYLE STORE.

GOULBURN.

PARTIES visiting the Braidwood, Shoalhaven, Tuena, and Abercrombie Gold Fields, are particularly invited to inspect the stock of the undersigned, who have always on hand a varied description of miners' implements, with everything requisite for a digger's outfit.

Persons will find it much to their advantage to make their purchases here, rather than encumber themselves with supplies and implements from Sydney, the prices being the same, with the exception of a small additional charge for carriage.

Gold purchased, in large or small quantities, either here, or at our stores, Queanbeyan, where diggers can be supplied as advantageously as in Goulburn.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES.
Goulburn, January 1. 161

CADRAIN, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Northern House, 74, King-street, begs to apprise the public that he has resumed the calling of Auctioneer and Commission Agent, for the sale of General Merchandize and Colonial Produce.

C. A. trusts, from his long experince in buying and selling all kinds of goods and chattels, and practising as an Auctioneer for seven years previous to 1851, that he will be capable of effecting sales to the satisfaction of all parties favouring him with the disposal of their property.

Storekeepers at the mines and other parts of the country will find it to their advantage commissioning C. A. to purchase their supplies, having a perfect knowledge of all kinds of merchandize, and the cheapest houses to purchase at. 703

T. TAYLOR, on retiring from the retail business, embraces the present opportunity of tendering his best thanks to his patrons, and at the same time takes the liberty of introducing Mr. J. Beames to their notice as his successor, and in whose behalf he solicits a transfer of those favours so liberally bestowed on himself for the last five years.

J. BEAMES, on entering upon the business heretofore carried on by Mr. T. Taylor, trusts that by strict personal attention, together with selling articles of the best quality at the smallest possible remunerating profit, to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on his predecessor.

Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine and Spirit Warehouse,
452, George-street, Sydney.
January 1. 146

HAY, CORN, BRAN.

G. PREDDEY returns thanks to his customers for past favours, and begs to remind them that he delivers goods to all parts of the city, and no extras charged.
Hay and Corn Stores,
648 205, Castlereagh-street.

CIRCULAR.

TO IMPORTERS and the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY GENERALLY.

HAVING the Stack of Warehouses known as "UNWIN'S," in thorough order, and fit for the reception of thousands of tons of Bonded or Free Goods, also, a careful Storekeeper constantly on the premises, I beg to solicit your patronage. The terms for the Bonded Store are—

Two-pence per hogshead per week from date of bonding entry being passed
Three-pence per puncheon ditto ditto, ditto
One-halfpenny per case, for 4-gallon cases gin, &c., ditto
One-farthing per 1-dozen case, ditto
Two-pence per week for tierces tobacco, ditto
One-halfpenny per week for kegs, ditto ditto
One-penny per week for half-tierces ditto, ditto
Barrels or quarter-casks under 30 gallons, one-penny each per week, ditto
Sugar, flour, rice, &c., per ton, three-pence per week
Drays found at my expense from any sufferance wharf, on landing, but the importer finding labour to load.
Housing charges, including cooperage, &c., on puncheons, hogsheads, barrels, or quarter-casks six-pence each.
Cases, 4 gallons and upwards, two-pence per case
Cases, 1 dozen each, one-penny
Heavy goods, six-pence per ton

Delivery charges out of Stores—

Puncheons and butts, 1s. 6d. each
Hogsheads and barrels, 1s. ditto
4-gallon cases, 3d. ditto
2-gallon ditto, 1½d. ditto
Tierces, six-pence each
Kegs, three-pence
Heavy goods, per ton, six-pence

Any further particulars to be obtained by applying to Mr. Davison, on the premises, Argyle-street, near the Dockyard, or at the City Depôt, 480, George-street, opposite the Old Barracks, next Fawcett's.
HENRY FISHER,
Lessee of Unwin's Warehouses.
January 1. 2

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

GOOD Colonial Furniture Manufactured from well seasoned materials, in great variety, at Hunt's Rooms, in Jamison-street, far superior to any imported for sale, and warranted to stand the climate.

A beautiful toned Piano, by Broadwood, for sale.

Pianofortes and Furniture carefully removed by Spring Vans.

A stock of Tents, and well-made Cradles, always on hand, for Gold Diggers. 11018

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The Largest and Best Assortment in the Colony.
Just Landed, ex Phœnician and Eliza Caroline.

THE Advertiser would particularly recommend the attention of the public to the above Extensive Assortment, and more particularly those who are in want of *a Really Good Timekeeper*, for never has he had an opportunity of doing so with greater confidence than at present, the whole of the watches received by the above vessels having been carefully examined and regulated in positions before leaving the manufacturer's hands; nothing more is therefore necessary to insure their proper performance, than merely winding of them up.

	£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements	4	10	0
Silver Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, highly finished ¾-plate movements, jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance hands to mark the seconds, with silver or enamelled dials, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements	5	5	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, highly finished ¾-plate movements, jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance hands to mark the seconds, with gold and extra hard enamelled dials, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements	10	12	6
Silver Horizontal Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, in double backed engine-turned cases, set hands at back, gold joints to cases, with going barrel to continue the action while winding	3	10	0
Gold Horizontal Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, ¾-plate movements, in double backed engine-turned cases, set hands at back, with elegantly embossed gold dials, going barrels to continue the action while winding, and all the recent improvements	5	17	6

Every watch sold at this establishment is warranted for two years, and a written guarantee given, should the watch require fresh oil, or other attention within the period of warrantry it will be done free of charge; after that time, it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 3s. 6d. if of the patent lever construction, or 4s. if of the horizontal; and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding two years.

The expense of repairing a watch which has been accidentally broken, (or of one by another maker), may be known by enquiry at the time of its being left; the skill with which a watch is repaired and adjusted is of almost as much importance as its quality: the best watch, cleaned by an unskilful workman, will not go well. Possibly it may be no exaggeration to say, that more watches are spoiled by being placed in the hands of inexperienced workmen than are worn out by the public, for the injury which a bad workman does is often of a kind that can never after be satisfactorily rectified.

Gold Guard Chains, in great variety
Ditto Albert Chains and Keys
Ditto Ladies' Neck Chains and Chatelaines

These Chains are all of the most new and elegant designs, being all London-made, and are warranted of the very best quality. The price is regulated according to the weight—thus, for example—

A Chain weighing 2 sovereigns	£	2	10
Ditto ditto 3 sovereigns		3	10
Ditto ditto 4 sovereigns		4	10
London-made Sterling Silver Guard Chains		0	12

Best English Lunette Watch Glasses, fitted for One Shilling.

D. DAVIS,
6950 475, George-street.

TO INNKEEPERS and OTHERS.—To be sold a bargain, a splendid self-acting eight-day Musical Clock, playing 48 Airs of the best selected Music, comprising Waltzes, Quadrilles, Marches, and other Music; in fact a complete band of itself.

N.B.—R. Appleton still continues to lend the most money on plate, jewellery, wearing apparel, &c., from one shilling to any amount.
Loan Office, 131, Bathurst-street.
A Female Servant wanted. 598

RECEIVED PER AGRICOLA,

And just unpacked,

BEST SHEFFIELD PLATE and Britannia Metal ware, in tea and coffee pots, new pattern cruets with 4 to 7 glasses, egg frames, liqueur stands, toast racks, waiters, candlesticks, &c. Also best plated spoons and forks in sets.

Persons requiring any of the above articles will find a large and choice selection at
178 M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

BONNETS, MUSLIN POLKAS, JACKETS, &c., &c.

THOSE Ladies who may be in want of the above, will find at SMYTH'S the largest and most elegant assortment of the above Goods;—White Chip Bonnets, 3s. 6d.; New Muslin Visites, 7s. 6d.; Polkas, 8s. 6d., worth 21s.; Muslin Scarfs, 3 yards long, handsomely embroidered; Papier Mâché of every kind, and a great many other goods all new.

SMYTH'S,
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
Corner of Pitt and Market streets.
N.B.—Wanted, a good Mantle Maker. 655

SUPERB DRAWINGROOM FURNITURE.

Just Landed, per Duke of Richmond.

JOHN HILL, Jun., has now open for inspection, a large selection of Drawing-room Furniture, all of most elegant design, and comprising, Rosewood Chairs; Cabriole Couches; several of the latest improved designs in Lounging and Ladies' Reclinging Chairs; Papier Mâché Chairs; Trio Tables; Ladies' Work Tables; Fancy Stands; What-nots, &c., &c., all inlaid in the most beautiful manner with coloured pearl.

J. H. also begs to call attention to a splendid Drawingroom Suite in Wallnut, comprising a beautiful and well-toned Cottage Piano—*Maker*, D'ALMAINE, *London*; Loo Table, and pair of Card Tables, of first-class workmanship, and novel design. Also, one Cabinet Pianoforte, same maker, in beautiful Rosewood Case with elaborate mouldings, and fret-work pannels. The whole will be found highly worthy of inspection. Such goods certainly have never been offered for sale in any Cabinet House in the colony, and, as J. H. has made arrangements for the shipment of this class of English goods, he feels confident of that support and patronage which it has ever been his study to merit. 10079

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JOHN FEARNLEY continues, as heretofore, carrying on his business in that fair and liberal manner which has gained him such a large share of public patronage, and is determined not to be undersold in just dealing.

J. FEARNLEY is enabled to execute export orders on the most advantageous terms, through having effected good arrangements with various parties in different parts of the colony.

Horse proprietors supplied at a cheap rate with all kinds of forage of the very best quality. Compressed hay, warranted by the grower, and branded by him as the best that can be sold.

Pearl barley and oatmeal made weekly.
JOHN FEARNLEY,
Corn Factor and Dealer in Produce, Stock, &c. Stores and Sheds near the Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street. 144

MUNTZ'S PAPENT SHEATHING METAL.

PATENT Sheathing Metal, from 14 oz. upwards
Composition Sheathing Nails, from ½ inch upwards
Patent Metal Rods, from ½ inch upwards
Direct from the manufacturer, and always on sale at the Stores of the undersigned.
LANE AND CO.,
646, Lower George-street.
A fair allowance made for old copper and metal. 13211

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK RETURN.

To Storekeepers, Captains, Families, and Others.

ISAAC SIMMONS, (New Mart, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office) respectfully calls the attention of dealers and others to the following list of goods, which he will sell for cash at the prices affixed:—

	£	s.	d.
Good hysonskin tea, in 64 lb. chests, at	2	0	0
Superior ditto, in 64 lb. ditto, at	3	0	0
Very superior ditto, in 64 lb. ditto, at	3	10	0
Half-chest hysonskin ditto, at	1	10	0
Half ditto, very superior	1	15	0
Best congou, ex Pedler, 84 lb. chests	4	15	0
SUGAR:—			
Good brown sugar, by the bag or ton	14	0	0
Fine white Siam, 2½d. by the bag, per ton	21	0	0
FLOUR:—			
Best fine flour, in bags, 100 lbs. each	0	12	0
Best coffee, in bags, 30 lbs., per lb.	0	0	5
CANDLES:—			
Best Belmont sperm candles, per lb.	0	1	1
PICKLES, MUSTARDS, OILS, &c.:—			
Best pint pickles, in cases, each 4 dozen, per dozen	0	7	3
Ditto quarts, in cases, each 2 dozen, per dozen	0	10	6
½ lb. mustards, in cases, each 4 dozen, per dozen	0	7	6
1 lb. ditto, in cases, each 3 dozen, per dozen	0	11	0
Quart salad oils, 1 dozen in case, per dozen	0	16	0
Pint ditto, 2 dozen in case, per dozen	0	10	6
½ pint ditto, 4 dozen in case, per dozen	0	7	6
Anchovies, in ½ lb. bottles, per dozen	0	8	0
Bottled fruits, assorted, in 3 dozen cases, per dozen	0	12	6
Superior white wine vinegar, in 2 dozen cases	0	9	6
CASE GIN:—			
Case gin, superior quality, 12 bottles in case	0	18	0
Ditto, very fine, 4 gallon cases	1	12	0
Ditto, equal to old tom, 5 gallon cases	2	0	0
Boiled oil, turpentine, and raw oil, 5 gallon tins, per gallon	0	5	0
Best Barcelona nuts, in barrels, per lb.	0	0	4

With a great variety of other goods, at equally low prices.

The whole of the above goods warranted to be of the best quality.

Shipping and country orders attended to.
The best price given for GOLD. 187

ON SALE, at the Stores of Joseph Simmons, Sen.,
Market-street, opposite the Waterloo Warehouse,

Hyson skin tea, best, per chest	£3	6	0
Ditto ditto, ditto, half-chest	1	14	0
Ration ditto, per chest	2	0	0
Ditto ditto, half-chest	1	1	6

White sugar, equal to loaf, 3d. per lb. by the bag.
Pint pickles, in cases 7s 6d per doz. } in excellent
Quart ditto ditto 11s. 6d. ditto, } packages.
Half pound mustard, 7s. 6d. per dozen
Ditto ditto, best Durham, 8s 6d. per dozen, } Copeland and Barnes, in excellent packages.
One pound ditto, 12s. 6d. per dozen,
Ground Jamaica ginger, prepared, in 7lb. tins, at 8d. per lb.
Prime pudding raisins, fresh fruits in barrels, at 2½d. per lb.
English dried cod fish, in cases, 1 cwt. each, at 3½d. per lb.
Belmont sperm candles, 25lb. boxes. 12½d. per lb.
Quart salad oil, in 2 dozen cases, 15s. 6d. p. doz.
Pints ditto, „ 4 ditto, 10s. 6d. „
Half-pints ditto, handsomely got up, 7s. 6d. „
Anchovies, in half-pint bottles, 6s. 6d. per doz.
Best London starch, in 28 lb. cases, 6½d. per lb.
Salad oil, in half-pints, at 8s. per dozen
Castor oil, in ditto, 7s. 9d. „
Soft shell almonds, very fine, in small bags, at 5d. per lb.
Beautifully prepared chocolate, in cakes, very small cases, at 9d. per lb.
Yarmouth bloaters, in tins of 2 dozen, 2s. 6d. per tin
Gunny bags, 6s. per dozen
Woolpacks (10 lb.) 3s. 8d. each
Quarter-chests young hyson, very superior, 21s.
Currants, in barrels, 3½d. per lb.
Eau de Cologne, very best, 6s. per box, six bottles
Scents, in boxes of 6 bottles, 5s. per box
Robinson's patent groats, 6s. 6d. per dozen, 1 lb. packages
A variety of other goods too numerous to particularise
Gold dust, and gold, and gold and silver coins, bought for cash.
737 JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
9, 9½, 10lbs. Woolpacks
27-inch heavy Woolbagging
3-bushel Hemp Bags, stout
Chamois Skins
A few crates assorted Earthenware
Bookbinders' Leather
Canary Seed
IC and IX Tin Plates.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
525 Bank Court, King-street.

ON SALE, a few kegs of prime colonial tobacco, really good—"Bellamy's brand."
JOHN A. MATHEWS,
554 Queen-street.

ON SALE, PRIME PORT FAIRY BEEF.
R. CAMPBELL,
9074 Circular Wharf.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Whiskey (Scotch), in quarters and hogsheads
Rum, W. I, 28 O.P., in puncheons and barrels
Brandy (Pale. Martell's), in one dozen cases
Gin (red case)
Sherry (Amontillado), in quarter-casks
Ditto, pale, in hogsheads and quarters
Marsala (Ingham's), in quarters
Ditto (White), in hogsheads and quarters
Mountain, in quarters
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Muscatel, in 4 dozen cases (pints)
Sherry } in cases
Port }
Porter, "Tennant's," in hogsheads
Ditto, ditto, in 4 dozen casks
Ale, ditto, ditto ditto
Porter (Elliott's), in hogsheads.

Woolbagging and woolpacks
Splits peas, in 2 bushel kegs
An invoice of painters' colours, glue, turpentine, &c.
Ditto of paper
Ditto of stationery
Ditto of glass
An invoice of Ewbank's patent nails
Ditto of perfumery
Ditto of oilman's stores
Vinegar, in quarter-casks
An invoice of Belgian hops (a fine sample).
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Finest hysonskin tea, ex Regia, in chests, half-chests, and 10 catty boxes
Very superior congou, in chests and half-chests
Pampanga sugar, ex Flash
Taal ditto, very superior
Manila coffee
China white sugar, ex Regia.
THACKER AND CO.,
619 541, George-street.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.—On sale, by the undersigned, (250) Two Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Belmont Sperm Candles, 25 lbs. each, at reduced prices.
A. FOSS,
9756 313, Pitt-street North.

TO WINE GROWERS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX always on sale, at the stores of the undersigned, in any quantities.
LANE AND Co.
10657 646, Lower George-street.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR.

30 TONS fine Adelaide and Launceston flour
1000 Bushels prime maize
50 Tierces Port Phillip beef
1000 Bushels English malting barley
40 Coils wool-lashing
On sale at the Provision Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
505 HENRY FERRIS.

ON SALE—
Cotton cords
Prints 5-4 and 7-8
Ditto Navy blues
Orleans and coburgs
Rolled jaconets
Counterpanes and quilts
Furniture lining
Ribbons
Velvets, black and colored
Summer cloths
Ladies and Llama cloths
Checked doeskins
Ditto ditto cotton
Flannels
Pilot cloths and beavers
Slops
White shirts
Sail canvas
Printed oil table covering
Europe rope, and spunyarn
Foolscap paper
Rice—Patna and Carolina
Hops—Kent and American
Sheep wash and turpentine
Painter's colors
Red lead
Coach varnishes
Boiler plate and rivet iron

GEORGE REES,
209 Spring-street.

TO SETTLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, &c.—The undersigned has just received, ex late arrivals, his usual annual supply of
Best sewn woolpacks, 9½ and 10 lb. each
Ditto three-bushel bags
Ditto dray covers of sizes
Ditto sail and roping twine
Wilkinson's superior sheepshears, assorted
J. and H. Sorby's ditto ditto
Turkey oil and rag stones
Bluestone, sal ammoniac
Venice turpentime, in jars
Spirits turpentine
Boiled and raw linseed oil
White, black, red, green, and blue paints
Stockholm pitch and tar
Rosin
Lump raddle
Boiling-down pots, 60 to 450
Iron pots and camp ovens
Bullock bows, chains, and traces
Horse and bullock hobbles
Cattle and sheep bells
Farm bells, 14 to 80 lbs.
Leading, body, and shaft harness
Long and short-handled frying pans
Bar and head hurdle nails
Shingle, batten, and 3-inch nails
Forster's extra long and side strapped spades and shovels
Ditto post-hole spades
Cast steel pit, cross-cut, and hand-saws
Falling, mortice, and broad axes
Wood wedges and maul rings
Butchers' knives, steels, and cleavers
Steelyards, ration scales and weights
Best oak buckets
Cross-cut, pit, and hand-saw files
Smiths' files, in great variety
Hall and Sons' F, FF, FFF, canister powder
Ditto tower-proof, glass, and rifle ditto
Patent shot and bullets
Percussion caps, assorted

Also, always on hand, and made to order on the shortest notice,
Pint and quart pots, camp kettles, oval and round tin dishes, basins, dinner and soup plates, candle moulds, milk skimmers, &c.

T. WOOLLEY,
430 and 432, George-street.
Iron Yard, King-street. 684

CHEAP French Red Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks, on Sale by
D. N. JOUBERT,
10189 589, George-street.

TOBACCO.—Aromatic pound lump Tobacco, of beautiful quality, on sale at DIXSON'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 494, George-street. 586

IMPORTED SHEEP.—A few very fine Saxon Merino Rams and Ewes for sale. Apply to
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
177 Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, a Station, with 7000 Sheep, on the Clarence River. The Station is capable of depasturing 12,000 sheep. For further particulars apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
503

TO HOLDERS OF GOLD DUST.—The undersigned beg to recommend the shipment of Gold Dust through them to the House of Messrs. Irving, Ebsworth, and Holmes, of London, and they will have the proceeds remitted direct in coin; by which arrangement miners and others will be saved the payment of the present heavy discount on Bills, and the full value in the London Market (less freight, insurance, &c.) will be handed over in cash within eight months from the date of shipment.
EBSWORTH AND CO.
Queen-street, December 31. 33

GOLD DUST purchased by
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
524 Bank Court, King-street.

GOLD.—The undersigned will purchase Gold in any quantity, at the highest market price, or make advances on the same.
13426 R. TOWNS.

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust at the highest price.
R. CAMPBELL, SEN., AND CO.
Bligh-street. 9738

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust, in any quantities, at market rates.
HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,
Circular Quay.
Sydney, January 1. 41

BATHURST GOLD.

THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for any quantity of Gold Dust.
GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street, June 27. 12537

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7365

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, gold dust, wool, tallow, oil, and whalebone, or, if preferred, will make liberal advances on same consigned to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., London.
WILLIAM STUART MOUTRY,
Nos. 2 and 3, Moutry's Buildings,
333 Church Hill.

WOOL.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, either washed or in the grease, at their Stores, Howick-street, Bathurst.
L. AND S. SAMUEL.
Bathurst, October 22. 8306

GOLD, WOOL, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of the above.
THOMAS HOLT, JUN.,
WOOL STORES,
0142 136, George-street South.

THE undersigned will advance on WOOL or TALLOW, consigned to their friends, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, or Liverpool.
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 736

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS can be had at eight per cent. per annum, by giving security to W. G. MOORE; or, advances made on portable property down to a shilling, at an interest of one penny per month, at the Pawnbroking Establishment adjoining the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

No connexion with any other establishment in this colony.
W. G. MOORE,
Licensed Pawnbroker,
12975 Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Between George Thornton and Walter Marshall Church Plaintiffs
and
William Sharp Defendant.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named George Thornton and Walter Marshall Church against the above-named William Sharp to recover the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty pounds fifteen shillings and sevenpence and interest thereon for money lent by the plaintiffs to the defendant at his request money paid by the plaintiffs for the use of the defendant and for interest work and labour and commission. And it being alleged that the said William Sharp does not reside within this colony or its dependencies a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the second day of February next wherein John Baker master of the ship or vessel Jessie Byrne now riding at anchor in the Harbour of Port Jackson and Jacob Levi Montefiore and Robert Graham of the City of Sydney in the said colony of New South Wales merchants trading under and using the name firm and style of Montefiore Graham and Company are garnishees: Notice is hereby given thereof and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said William Sharp or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act entituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Actions against Persons absent from the Colony and against Persons sued as Joint Contractors" the attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this eighth day of January A.D. 1852.

GEORGE ROWLEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
714 228, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WANTED TO PURCHASE from respectable parties, books, linen, guns, pistols, clothing, good furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description.
R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street, Hunter River Wharf.
N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 426

WANTED, a Man and Wife, a steady, sober, couple, to take the management of a dairy. The woman must thoroughly understand the making of butter and cheese; the man will be required to milk and otherwise make himself useful. Apply to Messrs. D. JONES AND Co., George-street, opposite the Post Office, between the hours of nine and eleven A.M. 168

WANTED, for the Bank of New South Wales, two efficient Clerks.
JOHN BLACK, Cashier. 590

WANTED, two or three Drapers' Assistants.
GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO.,
253 253, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, Two Junior Hands; also, a respectable youth as an apprentice. SARPY, BIRRILL, AND Co., King-street. 759

COOK WANTED—A respectable Woman Cook, of steady habits and good character. Apply between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 2 o'clock P.M. to Mrs. HOSKING, 352, Pitt-street North. 740

WANTED, two Female Servants, one as plain cook, and the other as house servant. Liberal wages given. Apply at the Saracen's Head Inn, King-street. 678

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Australian Club. 1336

WANTED, a man Servant.—He will be required to make himself generally useful, and to produce good testimonials. Liberal Wages will be given. Apply to AUGUSTUS DEBUTLER, 599, George Street. 710

WANTED, Able and Ordinary Seamen, for the service of the Southern Whale Fishery Company. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, Miller's Point.
13312 R. TOWNS.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods *only* can subscribers decline by giving notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the current quarter.

ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Four o'clock P.M., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be prepaid, or they will not be taken in.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Charles Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Messrs. M'Lennan and Rose.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee.—Mr. John Dickson.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robt. Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai, Aldbury, &c.—Mr. Robt. Davison.
Melbourne—Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Mills.
Illawarra district—Mr. Hewlett.

NORTHERN

GENUINE FINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—Ex the General Hewitt.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have imported another lot of prime Prize Tobacco, which they are selling by the

Half tierce, at 4s. the lb.
50 lbs., or under, 4s. 2d. ditto.

The half-tierces contain about 340 lbs. each, the figs are exactly 18 to the lb; the colour, flavour, quality, and condition of the Tobacco, is warranted the best ever imported into this or any other country.

Since June last the advertisers have procured all the necessary machinery, &c., for the proper manufacture of Tobacco; but before them, before they carried the manufacture of it to the present perfection, their Tobacco maintained a high character—as will appear by a letter from an individual who is acknowledged to be a good judge of American Tobacco.

The following is a verbatim copy:—

"Sydney, 27th May, 1851.

"Messrs. E. and D. M'Encroe, George-street.

"Gentlemen,—I have to request that you deliver to the bearer the half-tierce of Tobacco sold to me this day, by Mr. Edward M'Encroe, at 6s. per lb.; terms, per note, at 3 months. *As I have proof of the sale*, it will be of no use for you to incur expenses by refusing to deliver; as it will only compel me to put the matter into the hands of my solicitor, which I would be very unwilling to do.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Yours obediently,

"HUGH DIXSON."

When the above letter was written and delivered, several brands of Cavendish and keg Negrohead (American manufacture) were retailing at 4s. the lb., while the advertisers were selling their Tobacco from 6s. 6d. to 7s. the lb.

Intending purchasers can be satisfied of the truth of the above statements respecting this genuine fine Virginian Tobacco, by giving a call at

E. AND D. M'ENCROE'S,
Wholesale and Retail Tobacco and Grocery Warehouse, 321, George-street.
January 10. 910

TO SHEEP FARMERS.—CURE FOR SCAB OR CATARRH.

IT has been discovered that sheep, if allowed to graze upon lucerne for an hour or two—say once a month—are never diseased, the lucerne acting as a medicine. A few acres round each homestead is sufficient, besides, it keeps horses, bullocks, milch cows, &c., in good condition; once sown, it remains in the ground for years, and if not fed off will cut four to six times in spring and summer.

On Sale, Lucerne, Red and White Clover Seeds.

291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
HENRY FERRIS.
January 9.

N.B.—Proper time for sowing, winter and spring months. Farmers should order seed by their return wool drays. 851

TO GROCERS, DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

THE undersigned have just received, ex Tamar, the following Wrapping Papers:—

20 lb. bag cap, 16 reams in a bale, at 6s. 9d. per ream
24 lb. ditto, 12 ditto, at 7s. 6d. per ream
28 lb. ditto, 12 ditto, at 8s. 6d. per ream
40 lb. ditto imperial, 8 ditto, at 12s. 9d. per ream
50 lb. ditto ditto, 6 ditto, at 15s. 6d. per ream
60 lb. ditto ditto, 6 ditto, at 17s. 6d. per ream
126 lb. ditto double, at 40s. per ream.

Intending purchasers are respectfully informed, that the above papers are all of a superior quality.

SANDS AND KENNY,
456, George-street, two doors south of Post Office. 861

FINE FLOUR.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Lower Pitt-street—

300 Bags of fresh Chili fine flour, in 100 lb. bags, 12s. per bag, by the ton £11 10s.
50 Bags of Guayaquil coffee
200 Ditto best Patna rice
23 Ditto South Sea Island arrowroot
400 lbs. pure quicksilver, in iron flasks
2 Cases miners' and garden portable tents, with poles, ropes, and stakes, complete
1 Case miners' cots or stretchers.

Also,

Ex brig Brothers, hourly expected from the Sandwich Islands.

100 Barrels best sperm oil
100 Ditto ditto Polar ditto
20 Kegs tobacco
2 Tons Sandwich Island arrowroot.

913 J. RICKARDS.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FLOUR.

A FEW TONS prime Van Diemen's Land Flour, to be had either in or out of bond. Apply to

HENRY FISHER,
870 480, George-street.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS.

Just landed, ex General Hewitt.

30 HALF-BARRELS Lochfine Herrings.

At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart, 550 and 552, George-street,
933 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, in barrels
Tartaric acid, in 14 lb. jars
Cream of tartar, ditto
Carbonate of soda, 28 per cent.
Essence of lemon
Bleached and brown ginger
Sardines, all sizes
Fresh salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins
Salt salmon
York and Westphalia hams
Isinglass, ½ lb. canisters
Glasgow smoked spiced hams
Mutton hams
For sale at

A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart, 550 and 552, George-street,
933 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

CHINA SILKS, DIRECT FROM CANTON.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, a large and valuable assortment of China silks, consisting of—

Embroidered crape shawls
Ditto ditto scarfs
Plain ditto shawls
White damask Levantine shawls
Black ditto ditto
Rich coloured satin shawls
Fancy silks, a great variety
Black satin
Coloured ditto
Black and coloured silk
Satin damask
Crape
Black and coloured camlet
Silk handkerchiefs, assorted
Blue camlet jackets
Pina shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs
Camphor wood trunks
Rattan chairs
Filagree silver and gala baskets
Ditto ditto earrings
With a large variety of other silk piece goods.

A. AND M. MOSES,
867 Bridge-street.

FOR SALE—
Prime Port Phillip Mess Beef, in tierces 336 lbs. nett, quality warranted
American Pork, in barrels.

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
881 489, George-street.

TENNENT'S STRONG ALE.

200 Four-Dozen Casks, in prime condition, on sale by

BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
855 Harrington-street.

CLARET.

IN consequence of the high price of Bottled Ale, the undersigned has bottled off several hogsheads of superior Claret, and now offers for sale about 100 dozen at a very moderate price.

W. LAYTON,
Wines and Spirit Stores, Bridge-street.
Sydney, January 9. 844

TO STOREKEEPERS, LICENSED VICTUALLERS, COUNTRY TEAMS, &c.

TO be had at the Stores of the undersigned:—

Strong West India rum, in hogsheads or by 2 gallons
Ditto East India rum, ditto
Brandy, Martell's, ditto
Geneva, in cases and halves
Pure Scotch whiskey, in barrels, or by the dozen
WINES, port, sherry, claret, constantia, sauterne, &c., &c.
Bottled ale and porter, in 4 dozen casks
Hysonskin tea, souchong, and congou
SUGAR, Mauritius, Manila, Java, and China
Van Diemen's Land flour and wheat
Liqueurs of all kinds; and Liverpool salt.

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, 480, George-street,
Two doors South of Bank of New South Wales.
January 10. 871

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

B. P. Rum, 8, 10, and 16 O. P.
Ditto strong, 28 to 30 O. P
Martell's Brandy
Ditto pale ditto
Hennessey's ditto
Case Gin, various brands
Nos. 2 and 3 Manila Cigars
Pampanga Sugar
Manila Coffee

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
794 Sussex-street.

FOR SALE!!

At the Albion Coal and Timber Yard Wharf, foot of Market-street—

Hardwood!!! the cheapest and largest assortment in the colony
Broad paling, unequalled in the market
Shingles, laths, posts, rails, and palings
Cedar and pine, in log and boards
Cases—wine and packing } made to order at
Boxes!! soap and candle } a short notice.

COALS—Maitland and Newcastle, by the ton or cargo.

The only lot of Derwent Seed Potatoes!! in the city.

Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street,)
January 9. 834

FOR SALE.—A first-rate strong Dog Cart and tandem harness, all in thorough repair. Apply to Mr. MARTYN, Pitt-street. 804

FOR SALE, a small pony cart. Apply to WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Paddington. 800

TO Start on Tuesday, the 13th, for the Turon River, Two four-horse Teams, for which is required Ten Hundred Weight of Loading. From Mr. ROBERTS', Farmers' Home Public-house, Brickfield Hill. 857

BARQUE JANE FRANCES.

CAPTAIN CRAIB has been appointed to the command of this vessel.

HOW, WALKER, AND CO., Agents.
January 9. 838

BARQUE TAMAR.—Consignees of Goods by the above vessel are particularly requested to pass their entries AT ONCE for Circular Wharf,

Sydney, January 9. 845

CAUTION.—Clergymen of every denomination are cautioned against performing the marriage ceremony between my son John M'Guffin and any party whatever, he being a Minor.

RICHARD M'GUFFIN,
Market-street.
January 9, 893

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons from giving credit to my son, John M'Guffin, on any account, as I will not be responsible.

RICHARD M'GUFFIN,
Market-street.
January 9. 894

£2 REWARD.—Lost, from the Dirt Hole Creek, December 23, 1851, one dark chesnut mare, branded LN on the near TF shoulder, M on near side of the neck, blaze on the face, white patch on the rump; one brown horse, branded TE, showing like a TF on the near shoulder; saddle marks on the near side. Whoever will deliver the said horses to Frederick Shipway, Dirt Hole Creek, or to Joseph Willet, Turon River, will receive the above reward. If stolen, a reward of £5 will be paid on conviction of the thief.

FREDERICK SHIPWAY,
Dirt Hole Creek.
January 3. 811

LOST, a Cockatoo—the finder will be rewarded on restoring the same to the undersigned. CHARLES NEWTON, 315, Pitt-street. 686

LOST, on Tuesday 6th instant, a Gold Brooch, white cornelian stone, with hair enclosed, in the vicinity of King-street and the Race-course; whoever will bring the same to R. CHORLEY, Grocer, King-street, will be rewarded. 835

ESTABLISHED 1844,

THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel,

IS OPEN DAILY, from nine till six, to provide Settlers, Private Families, and the public generally, with every description of Farm and Domestic Servants, Mechanics, Educated Persons, and others of good character, male and female, married or single, and to engage the unemployed generally.

☞ ALL PERSONS out of employment should apply, and particularly FEMALE SERVANTS, who can have a choice of respectable situations, and obtain good wages.

SERVANTS WANTED, male and female, married as well single.

821 H. F. BRIMMER.

EDUCATION.—A Teacher accustomed to instruct Youths in the Mathematics, and the necessary branches of English Education, is required in an established School near Sydney; if holding a certificate from the College of Preceptors and able to assist in Writing or other departments, the salary will be liberal. Arrangements can be made for residence if desired. *Letters, stating extent of* experience, and qualifications, addressed to X., care of Mr. WAUGH, Stationer, Hunter-street, before the 19th January, will meet due attention. 797

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady, who has just completed an engagement as resident Governess, is desirous of meeting with employment for a few hours daily. She is competent to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of female education, including French, drawing, music, and dancing. Apply by letter, prepaid, to C. L., *Herald* Office. 814

SCHOLASTIC.—A gentleman of experience in tuition, is desirous of an engagement, either in a school, or in a family of respectability. He undertakes a thorough English education, together with book-keeping, mathematics, the classics, French, physical science, &c., &c., as may be required. Letters addressed DIDASKALOS, care of Joseph Yeomans, Esq., 120, King-street, will meet attention. 841

AN English Lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes for an engagement as Visiting Governess. She is qualified to instruct thoroughly in all the usual branches of English; also, music, French, and drawing. Address Z. Z., *Herald* Office. 812

WANTED, an active Lad, as Errand Boy. Apply at No. 447, George-street. 907

DRAYMAN.—Wanted, a steady hardworking Man, knowing town, as Drayman (single man). JOHN FEARNLEY, Corn Dealer, Lower George-street. 909

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE advertiser is now open to make arrangements for the superintendence of sheep, cattle, and horses. Fifteen years' colonial experience and character for that period will be the best guarantee of my abilities. Address B. B. B., *Herald* Office. Understands the getting up of wool fit for the London market. This advertisement will not be repeated, but the advertiser will remain disengaged for eight days. 825

PORTER WANTED.—Wanted, by by the undersigned, a steady strong man as Porter.

JOHN WEIGHT AND CO.
277 and 279, Pitt-street. 9.2

WANTED, a general House Servant, a Protestant preferred.—Apply at Stockton House, Prince-street, North. 904

WANTED, a Miller. To a thoroughly competent and sober person liberal wages will be given. Apply personally, or if by letter, post-paid, to J. PORTUS, Morpeth Mills.

A Fireman also required. 808

WANTED, a woman servant, to proceed to England per Vemeira. Respectable references will be required. Apply to MRS. LESLIE, Domain. 803

WANTED, by a Lady, a situation as daily Governess, either in an establishment or family. Address H. G., *Herald* Office. 796

WANTED, an active young Woman, as plain Cook, in a family near Sydney. Apply to Mr. HAVIS, at the Toll-bar on South Head Road. 795

WANTED, £200 on Mortgage of Freehold Property. Apply to Mr. R. HENRY WAY, Solicitor and Notary, 478, George-street, Sydney. 820

WANTED, a House or Cottage, containing six rooms, together with out-offices, situate within the City of Sydney, and in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst. The rent must be moderate. A House or Cottage with a garden or land around it will be preferred. Address post-paid, stating terms, &c., to J. S. D., Police Office, Sydney. 821

WANTED, three Lads, also a steady, active man. Apply to I. K. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place. 850

WANTED, a Cook. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM BROWN, Macquarie-street North, two doors from Bent-street. 837

WANTED, a Light Cart, with tilt; also, a strong Lad to work in a garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply to WILLIAM LONG, No. 426, George-street. 842

WANTED, a Nursery Governess, one who is willing to undertake the management of a small family of children, to proceed to Golbourn. Apply to D. D., Skinner's Hotel, George-street, before 10 o'clock in the morning. 864

WANTED, two respectable girls as apprentices to the dress making, and two good plain workers. Apply to Mrs. WEBB, Market-street. 895

TO LET—The Wharf and Warehouses at Miller's Point, (known as Deloitte's), and lately occupied by the undersigned.

HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, January 9. 826

NORTH SHORE.—To Let, with immediate possession, Brisbane House, North Shore. Apply to JAMES MILSOM. 810

TO LET, a House in Cumberland-street North, containing seven rooms, with outhouses. Water laid on. Apply to Mr. ALEXANDER DICK, Solicitor, 190, Pitt-street, Sydney. 813

SALES BY AUCTION.

SURPLUS STORES,
Landed from the barque Arabia.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The following surplus stores of the barque Arabia—

Rice
Biscuit
Beef
Soap
Tea
Fish and Onions
&c., &c.—Also,
3 Coppers
About 30 tuns Water Casks.

Terms at sale. 765

ELEGANT HOODED PHAETON.

The property of a gentleman about to leave the colony.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A very elegant English built hooded phaeton, nearly new; has all the latest improvements in manufacturing, and fitted for pair or single harness.

Will be at the sale rooms for inspection two days prior to the sale.

Terms at sale. 763

SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. STEWART will sell, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, by public auction, at his Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock,

A beautiful thoroughbred brown Mare, with black points, 4 years old, broke in to saddle, perfectly quiet, and suitable for a young lady; she can be seen at Mr. James Steenson's, No. 149, George-street South, immediately opposite the Haymarket.

Terms, cash.

Sydney, January 8. 801

IMPORTED ARAB ENTIRE.

MR. BURT has received instructions to sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely, the high caste

ARAB HORSE "CHANCE,"

Imported from Madras, per Scotia, in November last.

To Stud Masters this horse offers a desirable opportunity of procuring some of the DESERT BLOOD, without the great risk and cost of importing on their own account. 432

COACHING STALLION.

MR. BURT has received instructions to sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock (immediately after the imported Arab Chance),

YOUNG HECTOR,

a nearly thoroughbred coaching stallion; a rich dapple brown, with black points; possessing great power. He is very docile, exceedingly quiet in both saddle and harness, and without exception the most perfect phaeton horse in Sydney.

☞ He is now on view at the Bazaar. 780

ENTIRES,
HARNESS HORSES,
DRAY AND HARNESS, &c.

MR. BURT will sell at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Lot 1. The imported Arab, Chance
2. Coaching stallion Young Hector
3. Mickey Free, a well known town pony
4. Julians, a stout cob mare
5. Fancy, a ditto ditto
6. Trojan, a well bred saddle horse
7. to 20, hacks and harness horses
20 to 30, cart horses and mares
30 to 50, varrious horses.

Also,

An excellent gig
A dray and harness, 2 carts
Several saddles and bridles
Sundry harness, &c., &c. 868

WELL-BRED HACKS.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 Very promising and stylish Young Horses by Gratis, out of nearly thorough-bred Mares, both thoroughly broken to saddle, and only arrived from the Hunter late last evening. 886

ALBUERA.
An imported Arab.

MR. BURT will sell by public auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

"ALBUERA," a milk white Arab Entire, imported from Calcutta by Mr. G. A. Plaistowe, with the celebrated Arab Entire Crab, three years since.

☞ Comment on the part of the Auctioneer is wholly unnecessary. Both the above Horses having been universally allowed to be about the best Arabs ever imported here. 890

HORSES.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V.S., will sell, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,

Four seasoned powerful coachers, accustomed to be ridden, driven in single and double harness, and leaders in tandem and unicorn; any one of the above would suit well for a four-wheeled carriage

One bay gelding, an officer's charger
Three horses, each equal to a ton
Ten saddle horses
One well-bred mare, broken in to saddle, by Scratch, with a yearling foal by Elkin
Two second-hand saddles and bridles 905

WELLINGTON BOOTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, January 12th, at eleven o'clock,

Three cases stout Wellington boots.

Terms at sale. 922

Damaged Calico,
Blue Beads,
Roll Jaconet,
Prints,
More or less damaged.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, January 12th, at eleven o'clock,

10 Pieces calico
50 Rolls jaconet
1100 Yards Prints
260 lbs. blue beads.

Terms, Cash. 926

PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, CUTLERY, Dressing Cases, and Fancy Articles.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock,

Three cases containing,

Assorted perfumery
Hair, nail, tooth, and clothes brushes
Ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases
Dressing, side, and back combs
Pocket knives, scissors, &c.
Papier Maché tea caddies, table mats, and various fancy articles

Terms at sale. 925

Perke's Patent Improved FOLDING BEDSTEADS.
Just landed.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, January 13, at eleven o'clock,

Two cases containing,

24 Perke's patent improved folding bedsteads, a new and portable article, admirably adapted for transmission to the interior.

Terms at sale. 927

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MARINE BAROMETERS, Enemas, Phantasmagoria Lanterns, Electric Batteries, Pocket Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, &c.

Just Landed.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock,

Leather covered body day and night telescopes, of superior manufacture
Marine barometers, complete
Compound microscopes, in cases complete
Improved Enemas
Upright coil machines, with Smee's batteries
A large phantasmagoria lantern, with 3½ inch lenses, solar lamps, &c. with 14 inch slides; with views and comic subjects, and set of rackword astronomy, &c.
Smaller size magic lanterns, with slides, with various subjects
Gilt pocket compasses, in morroco and paper cases
Mathematical instruments, in cases complete
Box wood thermometers, &c.

Terms at sale. 924

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ACTON SILLITOE.

By order of the Official Assignee.

40 Acres of Land at Bowen's Hollow, and the remaining Assets.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, January 15, at 11 o'clock,

40 Acres of Land at Bowen's Hollow, county of Cook, bounded on the north by the Bathurst road, being part of the 100 acres granted to John Cox.

ALSO,

The right and interest of the Official Assignee in and unto all the remaining Assets of the above Estate, particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Assignee, or at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms—cash. 923

AMERICAN OARS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, January 12, at 11 o'clock,

96 American oars

Terms at sale. 899

TO SHIPOWNERS.
Without Reserve.

The splendid A1 clipper schooner COLUMBUS 149 tons register.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to bring to unreserved sale, on MONDAY next, the 12th January, at 12 o'clock,

The fine A1 Schooner COLUMBUS, 149 tons, register.

This vessel is most elegantly fitted up for passengers, her cabins are unequalled by any vessel in the colony. She is in perfect order, and might be sent to sea without a shilling expense; she has fittings all up for steerage passengers, and is just the thing for a Melbourne Packet. She is an extraordinary fast sailer, and of very light draught of water, her copper is nearly new, and in all respects she is the *beau ideal* of a packet vessel; she has a full and perfect inventory, which can be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer.

The vessel can be examined where she now lies, stem on to the Bon Accord Bridge, near the Circular Quay.

Terms at sale. 900

TO STATIONERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, 12th January, at 11 o'clock,

19 cases of foolscap writing and blotting paper
5 bales double demy printing, *Herald* size
30 reams ruled bill paper
1 case racing and visiting cards

Terms at sale. 898

LARGE FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, 12th January, at 11 o'clock,

A very large fire-proof Iron Safe, suitable for a Banking House

Terms at sale. 901

GLASS LAMPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 12th January, at eleven o'clock,

1 case very handsome glass lamps

Terms at sale. 902

BRIGHT JAVA SUGAR.
GROCERS' BRIGHT COUNTER SUGAR.
NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (950) BAGS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to submit to public competition, on MONDAY next, 12th January, at his rooms at 12 o'clock precisely, to close a joint account,

F F § 10
404 bags sparkling crystal Java sugar, the purest counter sugar ever imported
F F § 11
407 bags bright clayed superior Java sugar
F F § 18
25 bags steam dried white sugar
F F § 14
22 bags ditto ditto
Residue, bright Muscavado
Samples at the rooms.

Terms at sale. 614

ELLIOTT'S PORTER.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, January 12, at 11 o'clock,

23 hogsheads Elliott's stout
Without reserve.

Terms at sale. 897

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF DRAPERY AND SLOPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, January 20, at eleven o'clock,

One hundred and ten packages of drapery, silks, parasols, blankets, slops, rugs, counpanes, summer clothing, &c.

Further particulars will appear in a few days. 896

THE STOCK OF MR. ALEXANDER REID, Red House, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instruction to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th January, at half-past 10 o'clock,

The whole of this valuable Stock, consisting of a general assortment of—

Drapery
Slops
Haberdashery
Silks
Laces, &c, &c.
Fixtures, counters, &c.

Terms at sale. 903

THIRTY PACKAGES FLOWING BLUE EARTHENWARE AND CHINA,

From the celebrated House of James Green.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, January 13, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Two crates flowing blue dinner, pie, and cheese plates
One ditto ditto dishes, baking dishes, and covered dishes
Four ditto flowing blue ewers and basins, chamber sets
Two ditto flowing blue and mulberry chamber services
Five ditto jugs, three in set
Six ditto flowing blue cups and saucers
Two crates flowing blue and mulberry breakfast services
Two ditto ewers, basins, and chambers, bowls, mugs, trifle cans
Two ditto new style jugs, best blue, Archipelago green, blue pressed
Two tierces white and gold China breakfast cups, saucers, plates, basins, jugs, and butters to match
Two tierces breakfast, tea, and coffee services, China dove fibre

Also,

Two crates assorted willow ware, and containing dishes, plates, and butters.

Terms at sale. 760

MONDAY, JANUAARY 12.

To Carvers, Gilders, Decorators, and Others.

GOLD LEAF, BY CUXON, OF LONDON.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 541, George-street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

3000 OF GOLD LEAF, just arrived in beautiful condition, from Cuxon, of London.

Terms at sale. 917

WEDNESDAY, 14th January.
CHOICE FRENCH WINES.
SUPERIOR ST. JULIEN CLARET.
DITTO SAUTERNE.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNRDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

11 cases each 1 dozen } St. Julien Claret.
2 ditto each 2 dozen }
15 ditto sauterne each 2 dozen.

Terms, cash. 915

MONDAY, 12th January.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and Others.

Elegant Gilt CHIMNEY GLASSES.
TOILETTE GLASSES, MARBLE SLAB, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

DC with 3 under in diamond.
4 Cases containing
2 elegantly carved Gilt-frame Chimney Glasses } 50 x 40
3 ditto ditto ditto 44 x 34
3 ditto ditto ditto 44 x 36
1 ditto ditto ditto 30 x 15
1 ditto ditto ditto 29 x 15
2 ditto ditto ditto 28 x 14
1 ditto ditto ditto 26 x 17
1 ditto ditto ditto 27 x 16
1 ditto ditto ditto 29 x 17
1 ditto ditto ditto 31 x 14
1 ditto ditto ditto 26 x 15
1 ditto ditto ditto 29 x 14
1 ditto ditto ditto 25 x 16
1 ditto ditto ditto 27 x 14

Case 3.

14 moulded Tray Glasses, assorted patterns } 17 x 13
1 ditto ditto 18 x 14
1 plain ditto 18 x 14
2 ditto ditto 20 x 16
1 arm tray ditto 21 x 17
2 twisted pillar ditto 24 x 18
1 ditto marble slab 24 x 18

Cases 1 and 2.

18 Toilet Glasses, Marble Slabs. 18 x 14
9 ditto ditto ditto 20 x 16
11 ditto ditto ditto 18 x 14

☞ The above will be on view To-morrow, and on Monday, the morning of sale.

Terms—Under £25, cash; above that sum, approved bills at three months, dated from day of sale. 446

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.

Spades
Shovels
Hay knives

To Close Accounts.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Without Reserve.

19 dozen open handle spades 1
3 dozen ditto ditto 2
6 dozen ditto ditto 0
8-12 dozen ditto ditto strapped No. 4
7 dozen crutch ditto No. 3
10 dozen ditto ditto No. 4
14 hay knives
14 dozen shovels

Terms—cash. 919

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.
PARIS HATS, CORK BODY.
To Hatters, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

4 cases Paris hats, broad brims, cork bodies

Terms—cash. 918

MONDAY, 12th JANUARY.

Valuable property on the Surrey Hills, near Bourke-street, known as the PINE-APPLE PUBLIC-HOUSE, with two stone built COTTAGES, two weather-boarded COTTAGES, a BAKER'S OVEN, STABLES, KITCHENS, &c.

For sale by Auction, in one lot, by

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons,) at their rooms, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th day of January, at 12 o'clock, precisely, by order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale,

ALL that piece or parcel of land, numbered 23, situate, lying, and being on the Surrey Hills, near Sydney, in the parish of Alexandria, in the county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, bounded on the North by number 25 allotment, 75 feet; on the East by number 22 allotment, 150 feet; on the South by the reserved road, 75 feet; and on the West by Nichols-street, 150 feet; containing one rood and one pole: together with the messuages or dwelling houses and outbuildings thereon erected or built, consisting of

1. A stone built PUBLIC-HOUSE, known by the sign of the PINE-APPLE, containing eight rooms and four cellars, with a three stall stable, and let to Mr. Barlow at £1 a week.

2. A stone built COTTAGE, containing three rooms, with a stable, and let to Mr. Bosworth, a cabman, at 5s. 6d. a week.

3. Two weather boarded COTTAGES, one containing two rooms and a kitchen, and occupied by Mr. Venables, which it is believed would let for 3s. a week; and the other, containing two rooms, occupied by Mr. Shea, a labourer, at 3s. a week.

4. A stone built COTTAGE, containing two rooms and a kitchen, standing on a portion of the above land, let to Mr. Harding, on a building lease, now occupied by Mr. Scarsbrook, a painter, and believed to be worth about 4s. a week.

5. A BAKER'S OVEN, erected on a vacant portion of the above land, and adjoining the premises in Mr. Barlow's occupation.

Terms: Ten per cent cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder in cash on the execution of the conveyance.

☞ The above is a first class property, situate at a short distance from the Court House at Darlinghurst, and near the Mayor's residence. Vide Wells's Map of Sydney. 444

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

TWO CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,

In Upper Pitt-street, Redfern (adjoining Mr. Morgan's property), and in Albert-street, Redfern, near the above; together with A WEATHER-BOARDED BUILDING, 24 feet long and 12 feet wide, standing on Mr. Morgan's land, to be taken down and removed; besides a quantity of Ledged Doors, Cedar Shelving, and other Building Materials, and sundries, contained in the above building.—For sale by auction by

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

DESCRIBED IN THE DEED AS

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Land at Redfern, in the district of Sydney, being lot 15 on Mr. G. C. Turner's plan, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 37 feet 6 inches, with a depth of 75 feet; bounded on the north by Stockwell's allotment, on the south by No. 16 allotment, on the west by M'Guire's allotment No. 14, and on the east by Pitt-street.

ALSO,

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Land at Redfern aforesaid, being lot No. 9 on the said plan, having a frontage to Albert-street of 25 feet by a depth of 75 feet; bounded on the east by Crow's allotment, on the west by a vacant allotment, No. 8, on the south by part of allotment No. 16, and on the north by Albert-street.

ALSO,

The Building on Mr. Morgan's Land, and Materials thereon, as above described.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Elegant Diamond Ring, Five Diamonds.
Superb German Rifle.
Pocket Pistols, Rifle Barrels.
Dressing Case.
Rings, Breast Pins, Studs, Gold Shirt Buttons, Clothing, &c.
The Effects of a gentleman lately deceased.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Elegant diamond ring (5 stones)
Ditto ditto, set in flowers
Gold ring, six gold studs
Two gold shirt buttons
Four gold breast pins
Gentleman's dressing case
First-rate German rifle, with implements
Pair of pocket pistols, rifle barrel
Dressing case, desks, set of chess men
Trunk, carpet bag, leather hat case
Fashionable Clothing, consisting of—
Coats, fur boa, bearskin coat, shirts, handkerchiefs, neck ties, trousers, waistcoats, boots, hats, &c., &c.

No reserve.—Terms, Cash. 916

TUESDAY, 13th January.

CHILDREN'S, LADIES', AND MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—Damaged.

On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

1 Trunk, containing—
4 7-12 dozen pairs children's boots
4 4-12 dozen pairs ladies' Adelaide boots
1 10-12 dozen pairs ladies' shoes
6 pairs Indiarubber shoes
20 pairs men's shoes
8 pairs boys' boots

Terms, cash. 921

TUESDAY, 13th January.

PORTER—IN HOGSHEADS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

12 hogsheads porter

Terms, cash. 920

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, 13th January, at 12 o'clock,

Ex Carthegena
20 hogsheads } Fine pale sherry
20 quarters }
Ex St. George
5 pipes } Spanish red wine
22 hogsheads }
Ex Vimiera
10 pipes } ditto
20 hogsheads }
D & W
10 hogsheads } golden sherry
10 quarters }
M in diamond
4 cases, each 3 dozen, fine port, London bottled, I. & C. White
1 ditto 6 ditto ditto
2 ditto 3 ditto superior ditto
1 ditto 3 ditto ditto
W S
10 hogsheads fine old brown sherry
H in diamond
1 ditto ditto
C
2 ditto ditto
D
1 ditto ditto
1 quarter ditto
10 hogsheads } strong red wine
10 quarters }
17 cases, each 3 dozen, white port
29 ditto 3 ditto champagne
150 ditto 1 ditto pale cognac
24 ditto ditto
5 hogsheads brandy
1 ditto cider
10 cases, each 3 dozen, claret

Terms at sale. 650

COTTAGES, GLENMORE ROAD,
Just off the South Head Road.

☞ These properties will never be built again for what they can now be bought at, land and all, and as this is a state of things which cannot last, gold diggers or other parties desirous of investing, should not lose the chance.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, the 12th January, at 11 o'clock,

An allotment of land having 56 feet frontage to Mary-street, Glenmore Road, by a depth of 40 feet to Mary-place, upon which are erected

A STONE-BUILT COTTAGE;
Also,
A BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE.

The former having three rooms, besides kitchen, small garden, &c.

The brick cottage has two rooms, and is let at 3s. per week.

The stone cottage is occupied by the proprietor, but would let at 5s. per week, at present low rate of rentals.

The position is very airy, and the views from it exceedingly pleasing. The distance is nothing from Sydney, the houses being just beyond the Toll-bar. 227

BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, DARLING DOWNS.

By order of the Official Assignee,
In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Ayerst.
A POSITIVE SALE.

MR. MORT is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th January, 1852, at 11 o'clock,

All that Complete Boiling Establishment, situate at Drayton, Darling Downs,

Known as AYERSTS',

which has been erected at a very large cost, and is now in full working order.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Consists of slaughtering-house, with stone floor and shed, with double wings holding 40 carcases; with one of the best stockyards ever erected on the Downs, holding 200 head; scaffold for meat when cut up, and